FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Libya "has not been affected" by the measures announced by President Reagan, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated at a press conference broadcast by Tripoli television, though he noted that Libya is studying countermeasures. He denied, however, that Libya will take military action in response to the U.S. sanctions, stating that a Libyan "suicide attack" would be a response to a military attack on the Jamahiriyah. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with the stance of European states, contrasting their "responsible and reasonable" stand with the "foolish and irresponsible" U.S. action and contending that the Europeans, unlike the United States, do not consider Libya as a terrorist state. Al-Qadhdhafi maintained that all Arab leaders agree with him on the need to do something "serious" that will "bring the United States to its senses," and he said the forthcoming Arab League foreign ministers' meeting will "deal with the United States on a reciprocal basis."

Tripoli television also broadcast Al-Qadhdhafi's opening statement in which he warned that the world must expect further Palestinian violence until a democratic Palestinian state is established. Viewing the Palestinian issue as "the most sacred issue" of our time, equalled only by the struggle of South African blacks, the Libyan leader said he will not hesitate to accept the establishment of Palestinian camps on Libyan territory, though he reaffirmed that Libya is not responsible for "individual and suicide actions" by Palestinian fedayeen. He accused the United States and Israel of practicing "state terrorism" and described the Rome and Vienna shootings as a reply to the "mass murder" of Palestinians in Tunisia, which was "approved" by the United States. Al-Qadhdhafi welcomed the "historic opportunity" created by the current confrontation, asserting that he will "shoulder the responsibility for liberating the Mediterranean from the U.S. presence henceforth." Meanwhile, the ICO foreign ministers condemned the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya in a statement reported by Rabat radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft attacked a large maritime target off the Iranian coast and launched a raid against Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

In Fes, the political committee of the ICO Foreign Ministers' Conference failed to reach any final resolution on the Iran-Iraq war during lengthy discussions 8-9 January, Rabat radio reported. The conference has established a subcommittee which will attempt to find a compromise formula.

Israel

The Inner Cabinet in its 9 January meeting discussed the "political package deal" with Egypt that includes the Taba issue, but no decision was reached, Jerusalem radio reported. The Inner Cabinet will continue its discussions on the matter 12 January, the radio added.

Palestinian Affairs

Walid Awdah, "political spokesman" for the group led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, told the Vienna weekly *PROFIL* that "we will not kill a brother such as 'Arafat." He also asserted that Al-Banna is in Lebanon, not Libya.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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ICO Conference Proceedings Continue in Fes

U.S. Sanctions Condemned

LD100045 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The ICO foreign ministers conference, which is currently in session in Fes, has condemned the U.S. economic sanctions againstLibya. The conference stressed its support for the Palestinian people after the attempts by some Zionists to desecrate the shrines in [words indistinct].

The ICO foreign ministers 16th conference issued a statement on the measures adopted by the U.S. Government against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which condemns these measures it described as contrary to the international traditions and laws. The statement stressed the absolute solidarity of the conference with the Jamahiriyah against these measures, which are aimed at violating the sovereignty and independence of the people of the Jamahiriyah and aimed at harming its development and economic plans. The statement also called on the U.S. Government to cancel these measures [words indistinct] they consider suitable for confronting these measures. The ICO foreign ministers conference asked the ICO secretary general to follow up this resolution and to inform the conference on the latest developments.

The conference ended the study of most of the issues on its agenda. This was confirmed by the chairman of the conference, Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who also talked about the results reached. [Passage indistinct].

Foreign Ministers Postpone Meeting on U.S. Sanctions

GF101358 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 10 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah has stated that it has been decided to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis at the end of January following the imposition of U.S. economic sanctions against Libya.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah told reporters after a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers who are participating in the Islamic foreign ministers conference, that "the ministers exchanged views on the current situation and the U.S. threats against Libya and it has been decided to charge Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi with contacting the EEC on the matter."

In his capacity as current chairman of the Arab League Council, the Bahraini foreign minister said: "We have decided that it is better to postpone the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers until the end of the month owing to circumstances pertaining to Arab meetings at this time."

Syria's Al-Shar' on U.S. 'Threats'

JN100628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Fes — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' delivered a speech at the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fes last night. In the speech he emphasized that Syrian strategy is clear and principled despite the complicated problems and challenges facing the region. This strategy stems from a distinction between enemy and friend in the international arena and refuses to give supremacy to marginal conflicts and challenges in the region over the principal conflict and more serious challenge imposed on our nation by world Zionism and its strategic ally, the United States.

Al-Shar' added that Lebanon's experience in the field of the Arab-Israel conflict — an experience through which Syria has lived and for which it has offered sacrifices — will continue to be a living example for us and for our coming generations proving that valiant national resistance is the way to defeat the invaders and foil their plans. Al-Shar' added: We and the entire world realize that any Arab begging for peace only increases Israel's intransigence and only results in greater Israeli desire for aggression and expansion.

The minister said: Syria, which has offered all types of support to the Lebanese national resistance, will continue to support the Palestinian resistance until the Palestinian people restore their national inalienable rights, including their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state on their national soil. We will not be dissuaded by the emergence of voices in the Palestinian arena struggling to obtain a certificate of good conduct from the Americans by means of supporting their intentions to harm Syria and its militant policy.

Al-Shar' added: The United States recently resorted to the pretext of combatting terrorism and, under this slogan, the Americans began to threaten several Arab capitals. Today they are threatening fraternal Libya and imposing an embargo on it. They are also requesting other countries to support such an embargo. This pretext is very serious because it aims at scaring us all and imposing complete hegemony on our countries. To prove this, it suffices to ask: What has the United States done against the Israeli terrorism against the Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories as well as the Zionist occupation authorities' savage and barbaric practices against them?

Al-Shar' added: What did the United States do when Israel occupied the Arab territories in 1967 and when it annexed holy Jerusalem and the Golan? What did the United States do when Israel struck Baghdad and invaded Lebanon and killed or displaced tens of thousands of innocent people? What did the United States do when Israel destroyed hundreds of villages and cities and hit Beirut with hundreds of tons of bombs daily for several months? What did the United States do about Israel's threats and hostile practices against the Palestinian Arab people and its continued occupation of parts of southern Lebanon? What was President Reagan's reaction to the Israeli raid on fraternal Tunisia?

Al-Shar' added: If the United States is sincere in combatting terrorism, it must first of all combat Zionist terrorism. Other-

wise, its threats against any Arab country on the pretext of terrorism are aimed only at subjugating our countries, one after another, to its hegemony. Israel considers the armed struggle to liberate the usurped territory terrorism. It also considers Syria's exercise of its legitimate right to protect its forces a threat to Israel's security.

Al-Shar' stressed that moving our forces and ensuring the necessary protection are an act of sovereignty that cannot be affected by any U.S. blackmail or Israeli threat.

Iraq Seeks ICO Appeal To Iran

JN100757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 10 Jan (INA) — Iraq has called on the Political Committee stemming from the Islamic foreign ministers conference to address the appeal for an end to the war to the Iranian side only. INA has learned from a source in the Iraqi delegation that during the Political Committee's meeting Iraq stressed that it has agreed from the very beginning and continues to agree to a halt of fighting and to peace between the two countries, while the Iranian regime continues to insist on war. Hence, an appeal to stop fighting should be addressed to the Iranian side only.

The source indicated that Iraq emphasized that it will reject any resolution that is less influential in ending the war than previous ICO resolutions. He added that Iraq will not accept an appeal in this regard unless it is confined to the Iranian side.

Earlier, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told the conferees in a public session that Iraq will accept the conference's resolutions on ending the Iraq-Iran war and reaching a permanent peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries. He stressed that any resolution on ending the war should be addressed to the other side, Iran, because it is the aggressor and the country that refuses to end the fighting.

Subcommittee Formed on Gulf War

LD101018 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The ICO foreign ministers conference has formed a subcommittee to find a compromise formula for the Gulf War. It has been rumored that there is growing support for the idea of a communique supporting Libya following the economic blockade imposed by the United States. Here are the details directly from Fes:

The Political Committee emanating from the Islamic foreign ministers conference here in Fes has failed to reach any final resolution concerning the Gulf War, which it discussed yesterday and today at length.

The subject was referred to the Ministerial Council, which formed a subcommittee composed of some members of the Good Offices Commission and Uganda. The possibility is now being discussed of arriving at a compromise formula between the positions of Iraq and Iran. So far the Iraqi delegation sticks to the three-point draft resolution it submitted: deploring the continuation of the war, calling on both sides to halt all kinds of operations (immediately), and urging both sides to commit themselves to observing the two resolutions issued by the Al-Tair and Casablanca summits.

The Iranian draft resolution proposes (?obscure) positions about [word indistinct] international conventions on wars and fails to define a specific stand on the resolutions calling for an end to the war.

We return to the political committee to nderline that it has prepared a draft resolution on the position of Muslims in Bulgaria, and it is now studying a draft resolution on the position of Muslims in the Philippines.

The conference has also expressed its support for UNESCO following the withdrawal of some states. In addition, chairman of the conference Mr Abdellatif Filali [Moroccan foreign minister] has pointed out that the conference will issue a communique expressing support for Libya following the U.S. decision to impose an economic blockade on it and to freeze Libyan financial assets in U.S. banks.

The subject of Zionist threats and U.S. economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been a source of concern for the conference. This subject was at the center of an informal meeting of the Arab foreign ministers today. The Libyan Jamahiriyah has called for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League ministerial council to be convened, and Mr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made a statement to us in which he said:

[Begin Al-Turayki recording] I believe that [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Morocco Threatens League Withdrawal

NC081859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MENA) — Morocco has threatened to withdraw from the Arab League if a Polisario delegation participates in the meetings of the Moroccan-African dialogue, scheduled to be held in Damascus on 16 January.

MENA has learned that this threat was conveyed by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali to the Arab foreign ministers attending a meeting in Fes this evening.

In connection with this Moroccan threat to withdraw from the Arab League, the agency has also learned that there is a move within the Arab group to look for a formula that will avert division within the Arab ranks. The Arab ministers stressed the need to support and activate Arab-African dialogue, particularly following Israel's attempts to infiltrate into Africa.

King Receives Saudi Minister

LD100522 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hasan II, may God make him victorious, yesterday evening received at the royal palace in Marrakish His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, who came as an envoy of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia. It is known that the Saudi foreign minister is taking part in the work of the Islamic foreign ministers conference which continues in Fes.

Al-Turayki Meets Ministers

LD082129 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In the framework of consultations and contacts made by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, who is heading Jamahiriyah's delegation to the 16th conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers currently convened in Fes, today he met the foreign minister of Uganda. during their meeting they discussed the agenda and exchanged points of views on many issues of mutual interest and in particular African affairs.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau also met the foreign minister of Sierra Leone who discussed with him the matters put forward to the conference. They also discussed Islamic world's affairs and the sitautions in Asia and Africa arised [as received] from confronting foreign domination and race discrimination.

Confers With Other Ministers

LD091550 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of People's Committee met yesterday in Fes the foreign ministers of Burkina Faso, United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Mali, Bahrain, Algeria, Kuwait, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Morocco, the Gambia, Senegal, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Guinea Bissau.

During his meetings with them, the U.S.-Zionist provocations and threats against al-Jamahiriyah were discussed. The above foreign ministers have expressed their solidarity with the people of Al-Jamahiriyah and their denouncement of these threats and provocations.

Minimizes U.S. Sanctions

NC081640 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 8 Jan 86

[By Geoffrey Varley]

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Jan 8 (AFP) -- Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said today that strengthened U.S. sanctions against his country would have no effect and that the 1,500 U.S. citizens in Libya had nothing to fear and were welcome there.

He was speaking to journalists at the foreign ministers' meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation (OIC) here, as, in session, Chad Foreign Minister Ahmed Korom [spelling as received] denounced Libyan occupation of the northern half of the central African country.

Yesterday, the conference issued a declaration of "active support" for Libya in face of fears of a U.S. or Israeli attack in the wake of the Vienna and Rome airport attacks, prompting today's complaint by Chad.

Minimising U.S. President Ronald Reagan's overnight announcement of further economic sanctions against Libya, Mr. Al-Turayki said Tripoli would pursue its policy of support for Palestine liberation groups.

Of Mr. Reagan's appeal to U.S. nationals to leave Libya, he said that few would take heed, and that those who did would be free to go.

"They are welcome in Libya and there will be no retaliation against them," he said.

Western Europe was not taking part in the boycott, which would fail just as the U.S. boycott against Nicaragua had failed, Mr. al-Turayki said, adding that, in any case, U.S.-Libyan economic relations were minimal.

Mr. Korom said that if the OIC did not take action against Libya because of "the pusillanimity of most of its members", the organisation's credibility might be seriously affected.

He said Libya was consolidating its hold on northern Chad with a view to partitioning the country.

Mr. Korom said Libya had increased its forces in northern Chad to 7,000 and was sending in more war material, and was building airfields, notably on the Aouzou strip and at Ouadi Doum, in violation of a Franco-Libyan accord for simultaneous withdrawal of both countries' troops.

Mr. Korom said the Libyan political system of People's Committees had been introduced throughout the occupied area, that the people were being issued Libyan identity cards and that young people were shipped off to Libya.

Denouncing Libyan policy as "annexionist", Mr. Korom said however that the Ndjamena Government was nevertheless willing to reach a negotiated settlement with Libya.

Libya's official position is that it never invaded Chad, but that the northern part of the country is under the control of the Faya Largeau-based Transitional National Unity Government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Egyptian-Syrian Exchanges Noted

NC100732 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* today writes that, with only 24 hours to go before the conclusion of the ICO foreign ministers conference, the conference's political committee was racing against time all yesterday to draw up final resolutions for the session.

The paper says that the vehement exchanges that took place during the committee's meeting have exposed the meaninglessness of hardline statements, which are made simply for political advantage and totally disregard reality.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt's policy is unshifting. Egypt consistently tries to promote Arab and Islamic interests. Egypt announced that the continued occupation of the Golan Heights is an Arab and Islamic issue. Egypt backs every effort to liberate Arab land. Hence, it called on Islamic countries to fully support Syria in a bid to liberate the Golan.

The Syrian delegate, the paper says, astounded the ICO countries when he took issue with the Egyptian proposal and rejected any resolution calling on Syria to take immediate action for the liberation of the Golan. Instead, he favored a Syrian proposal, which calls on Islamic countries to act independently on this issue without obliging Syria to take any steps for the liberation of its land.

The paper concludes that the drums of war which are being beaten every day by Syrian media, namely, their anti-Israeli and anti-peace rhetoric, are intended purely for local consumption.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Ministers

JN091657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1603 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 9 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has continued his meetings with delegate heads at the Islamic foreign ministers conference here today. 'Aziz met with YAR Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, PLO political department head Faruq Qaddumi, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak-Khalifah, Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall.

During these meetings, 'Aziz discussed with each of these ministers the most important items on the conference agenda, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war and ways to bolster bilateral relations.

'Aziz Confers With Saudi Minister

JN100737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0713 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 10 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, here last night. The topics on the agenda of the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference were discussed. Talks also focused on the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East question, and the Zionist enemy's practices in the occupied Arab territory, in addition to bilateral relations.

Turkey's Halefoglu Addresses ICO

TA080715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu has said that all Islamic countries must adopt a firm stand against the oppressive policy being pursued against Turks in Bulgaria. Addressing the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting in Fes, Morocco, Halefoglu pointed out that a determined attitude by the Islamic Conference Organization on this issue will contribute to its solution. He stressed that Turks living in Bulgaria are being forcibly Bulgarianized and their religious beliefs and culture eliminated. He went on to say that murder, imprisonment, and exile are tools of oppression being used against Turks there. The foreign minister said that if the Islamic countries display a determined and consistent attitude regarding important issues, this will lead to more effective results in world public opinion.

Expounding Turkey's views on the Middle East, the Palestinian question, the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Afghanistan, and apartheid in South Africa, Halefoglu stressed that the primary conditions for a just and lasting solution are the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. He described Israel's attack against the PLO in Tunisia as shameful.

The foreign minister pointed out that international cooperation is urgently needed to prevent terrorism

On the Cyprus problem, Halefoglu said that it cannot be solved because of the negative attitude of the Greek Cypriot side. He explained that the Turkish Cypriot side attended the New York meetings [in January 1985] with a constructive attitude, adding that all countries now know which side favors peace in Cyprus. Halefoglu said: The Greek Cypriot side's intransigent and obstructive attitude will further entrench the de facto situation on the island, will eliminate the possibility of a federation, and most important, will lead to broad recognition of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC].

Recalling that Western countries extend foreign aid and easy credit terms to the Greek Cypriot Administration, Halefoglu called on the Islamic world to develop its relations with the TRNC.

Indonesia Backs Conference Call

BK091420 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reaffirmed Indonesia's full support for Morocco's plan on and the call for the convening of an international conference on Middle East peace. Addressing the 16th ICO ministerial meeting in Fes, Morocco yesterday, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that

Indonesia views the proposal as encompassing essential elements for a just and lasting solution to the conflict. The proposal also represents an appropriate framework for arranging the Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and achieving collective independence for these territories.

Qatari Minister Addresses Conference

GF091438 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0922 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 9 Jan (WAKH) — Qatar has stressed the need to achieve effective solidarity among the countries of the Islamic world in order to be able to confront the political, economic, and social problems they are facing. It urged the Islamic countries to remedy the regional and international problems of the Islamic world within a framework of religious and national responsibility.

Qatar warned against the escalation of Zionist aggression in the Arab region and the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which saps the energies of the Islamic nations.

In an address Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered last night at the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference currently meeting in Fes, Morocco, Qatar renewed its support for the convening of an international conference for peace in the Middle East to achieve a just settlement to the Palestinian question. Qatar affirmed that the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit conference remains the basis of a permanent peace to be established on justice.

Qatar called on all Islamic countries to confront the Zionist challenge and to adopt all necessary measures to compel the extremist Zionist entity to submit to UN resolutions and the resolutions of the UN Security Council, all of which have denounced the polcies of occupation and settlement, driving citizens from their homes, violation of human rights, land confiscation, the alteration of cultural features, and the destruction of cultural and social establishments.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani hailed Lebanese nationalist resistance in southern Lebanon which held steadfast vis-a-vis Zionist occupation and forced it to retreat. He said that the continuation of the this heroic nationalist resistance is liable to discourage the nemy from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani asserted that the continuation of this war is not in the interest of Iraq, Iran, or the Islamic world. He said that its continuation serves the interests of foreign countries in various ways. Among these countries is the Zionist entity.

He said: For this reason, Qatar, which supported all peace initiatives which Iraq also expressed a willingness to accept, calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to do its utmost to halt this war in order to preserve the principle of Islamic fraternity and solidarity and to satisfy the conscience of Muslims.

The Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs also urged the resolving of the Afghan question through an acceptable political settlement that will lead to the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territory, enabling Afghan refugees to return to their homeland, and giving the Afghan peole full liberty to choose their own political system and their right to self-determination.

He also warned of the racist alliance between the Zionist entity and South Africa's regime. He called on the Isalmic countries to cooperate in order to face the economic crisis prevailing in the world, particularly in developing countries.

UAE Urges Foiling 'Zionist' Plots

GF091146 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Fes — The United Arab Emirates has called on the Islamic Conference Organisation to stand firmly against the continued Israeli aggression on the Arab and Muslim world.

In a speech delivered by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, before the 16th conference of ICO currently in session, he called for exerting pressures on forces that stand behind the Zionist racist regime and encourage its terrorist acts.

Mr 'Abdallah reiterated that the UAE considers the Zionist attack on the Palestinian people and any ICO member-state as an attack on the whole Muslim world and its religion.

He voiced UAE's deep concern over the continued Israeli occupation of a large part of Lebanon and its representive measures aimed at expelling the Lebanese and Palestinian people from their homeland.

"Such measures also deprive them of their human rights and their lands," he said.

He noted the UAE's concern over continued Israeli aggression and attacks on the Arab world such as the raids on the nuclear reactors in Iraq, the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the attempted raid on Yemen and its racist scheme to liquidate the Palestinian people and its leadership "everywhere even if they are guests of other countries," as well as threats to Libya.

Mr 'Abdallah called on the Islamic Nation to unite, lift the oppression on the Palestinian people and erase the consequences of the Israeli occupation of four ICO member- states.

He also hailed the armed Palestinian struggle inside occupied territories and called for ironing out differences among Palestinian factions. The minister reiterated the UAE's rejection of the continuation of the six-year war between Iraq and Iran and warned against its dangerous consequences.

He pointed out that the UAE has helped at all levels to stop this destructive war. "Regardless of the fact that efforts to end the war are not fruitful as yet, the UAE is always ready to participate in any new effort in this connection," he added.

He called on Iran to respond positively to peace intiatives especially following Iraq's positive stand towards them.

Referring to the situation in Afghanistan, Mr 'Abdallah called for immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from that Muslim country and help to the Afghan people in achieving their right for self-determination.

He thanked the Pakistani Government and people for accommodating millions of Afghan refugees and contributing efforts for peaceful settlement of the crisis through its negotiations with the Afghan Government under the supervision of the United Nations.

On the Eritrean question, Mr 'Abdallah called for supporting the struggle of the Eritrean people for self-determination and help it realise political ands social equality. In conclusion, he thanked the Moroccan Government under the leadership of King Hassan for hosting the conference.

Foreign ministers from Bangladesh, Somalia, Pakistan, Turkey, Senegal, Libya and Iran addressed the morning session yesterday.

Iranian Envoy Praises Libyan Stance

LD082109 Tripoli JANA in English 1859 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The head of the Iranian delegation to the 16th conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers praised the brave stances of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats.

The Iranian head of delegation demanded that all the states taking part in the conference to stand by Jamahiriyah and declare solidarity with it, for these open U.S.-Zionist threats are not only against Jamahiriyah but against the whole Islamic nation.

Nigeria Admitted as Member

AB092052 Paris AFP in French 1905 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 9 Jan (AFP) — Nigeria, which has about 60 million Muslims, was officially admitted on Thursday in Fes as the 46th member-state of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO). Nigeria, which has always taken part in ICO meetings as an observer, on Thursday presented its candidature for admission at the 16th conference of Islamic foreign ministers taking place in Fes and the conference accepted it. Conference Chairman Abdellatif Filali, who is the Moroccan foreign minister, welcomed Nigeria within the ICO and expressed the hope that this new admission will give "a new impetus" to this organization in order to strengthen inter-Islamic cooperation.

Arab League, OAU To Sign Accords on Boycotts

LD091416 Rabat MAP in English 1301 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 9 MAP) — The Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will conclude this month two accords on the boycott of South Africa and Israel, announced here Wednesday Mr. Adnane Omrane [MAP spelling], assistant secretary general of the Arab organization.

He said at a news conference that these two accords will be signed on the occasion of the meeting of the eighth session of the standing committee of Arab-African cooperation scheduled for January 14-16 in Damascus.

The first accord, he said provides for "a global and enlarged cooperation" between the OAU and the Arab League in the boycott of "the racist regimes of apartheid". The second accord, he [word indistinct] provides for cooperation between the two organizations. Mr. Omrane said that during the Damascus meeting, the secretaries general of the two organizations, Mr. Chadli Klibi and Mr. Ide Oumarou will present two political reports on the respective activities of their organizations.

Participants in the meeting of this standing committee will look into two reports, the first on the boosting of Arab investments in Africa and the other on incentives to trade exchanges between Arab and African states.

On the recent resumption of diplomatic ties between some African countries and Israel, the Arab League assistant secretary general said this kind of initiatives did not affect Arab-African cooperation and solidarity. He described them as "individual and marginal".

'Abu Nidal' Spokesman Walid Awdah on Terrorism

AU091641 Vienna PROFIL in German No 27 Jan 86 p 15

[Interview given by Walid Awdah, "political spokesman" for Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna's] Al-'Asifah, to *PROFIL*'s Rudi Anschober, in Damascus "last week"]

[Text] *PROFIL*: Austrian police believe that the attackers of Rome and Vienna were members of your group. Has Abu Nidal, after the assassination of [Vienna City Councilman] Heinz Nittel and the attack on the Vienna synagogue, again carried terrorism to Austria?

Awdah: We are not spreading any terrorism, we are waging a liberation struggle. It is true that Heinz Nittel had to die by our hand. He was too deeply involved in the network of the Zionist conspiracy. We welcome the attacks on the Zionist airline in Rome and Vienna as a legitimate form of our revolutionary struggle. Unfortunately, we cannot claim for ourselves the honorof having carried out this deed ourselves. It was the "Arab Fedayeen Cells" that stood their first battle test in Rome and Vienna.

PROFIL: What is the purpose of these atrocious acts? Are they not actions of madmen?

Awdah: Abu Nidal and liberation movements close to him, which are finding more and more followers among the Arabs, will continue to draw blood from the long arms of Zionism and of imperialism.

PROFIL: But what worth have liberation movements that take the death of innocent people into their stride?

Awdah: We have nothing against Austrians or other Eastern Europeans, among whom we have many friends. But anyone who supports Zionism in any form whatever — be it only by using a Zionist airline — must reckon with becoming our enemy.

PROFIL: So you hate all Americans and Israelis?

Awdah: No. We only hate the Zionists and fascists who have driven us away from our homes. We have nothing against the Americans, if they disappear from our region and giv up their support of Israel.

PROFIL: Won't you lose the last sympathies for the Palestinian cause by such bloody actions? Or is it Abu Nidal's actual aim to destroy the peace process int he Middle East? In the PLO it has even been claimed that the Abu Nidal group has been infiltrated by Israeli agents.

Awdah: Let me assure you, not a single one of our thousands of comrades can be hired by any nation on earth. We have capital punishment for that. As far as sympathies are concerned: Where did the Israelis lose sympathies when they were murdering and oppressing the Palestinian people?

PROFIL: What about the peace proces in the Middle East that is gradually getting under way?

Awdah: Never in history were freedom, justice, and peace achieved without arms.

PROFIL: Thus, terrorism is to go on?

Awdah: Hundreds of comrades are waiting here for their combat assignment. the greater the brutality by Israelis and Americans, the greater the number of volunteers joining al-Asifah. Let me tell you one thing: Some of our people are imprisoned in Europe; we are going to liberate them soon — you can take my word for that.

PROFIL: So you also want to liberate the synagogue terrorists in Vienna?

Awdah: I won't comment on this, but you must know best yourself.

PROFIL: It has been said that you have training camps in Lebanon and are supported by Libya and Syria.

Awdah: We are not getting any money from any nation, regardless of what the CIA's lying propaganda may assert.

PROFIL: Abu Nidal is said to be staying in Libya at present.

Awdah: No, he is in Lebanon, but we are getting political suppoort from all revolutionary arab states, including Libya.

PROFIL: What are these "Arab Fedayeen Cells?"

Awdah: All I can tell you is that this is a group of Palestinians and Lebanese who have undergone a long training, and are now going into action. But we are discussing individual actions with this group.

PROFIL: Jordanian King Husayn, who is supposed to be on Abu Nidal's death list, was here in Damascus last Monday. Why was no attempt made against him?

Awdah: We do not undertake any attacks in Syria, because we might otherwise jeopardize the friendship and support of the Syrian Government.

PROFIL: Do you also want to kill 'Arafat?

Awdah: No, we will not kill a brother such as 'Arafat, no matter how far away from us he might be politically. But he is losing more and more influence.

PROFIL: Do you really believe that you will achieve a Palestinian state through your terrorist attacks?

Awdah: No, but our aim is to exert pressure everywhere, and to cut off the heart and the arteries supplying Zionism so that it gradually bleeds to death.

PROFIL: What do you actually have against Austria, whose government has indeed done much for the Palestinians?

Awdah: We have nothing against Austria. Former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has done a great deal for the Palestinian cause. Unfortunately it seems as if the Austrian Government at present is too busy with its own problems. We esteem Kreisky as an opponent of Israel, but we have always criticized the fact that he wanted to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians.

[The following boxed-in note appears in the left bottom corner of th interview page: "*PROFIL* reporter Rudi Anschober last week phoned the office of terrorist chief Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna, in Damascus. Anschober was picked up at the Cham Palace Hotel and was taken in a Fiat car at high speed through the center of the Syrian capital to a restaurant. There he was received for a 1-hour interview by a man who introduced himself as Walid Awdah, political spokesman for Al-'Asifah, the military wing of Abu Nidal's 'Fatah-Revolutionary Council.' 'Commander Walid,' who spoke English, was also familiar with the *SPIEGEL* interview with his chief — who was frequently reputed to be dead — published last October. 'We have many friends in Europe, Awdah boasted, admitting contacts with terrorist organizations such as the French 'Action Directe,' the Belgian 'Fighting Communist Cells,' or the Italian 'Red Brigades.' In parting, he said that he was not afraid of Israeli retaliation blows. 'In our headquarters in Lebanon, we are absolutely safe.' "]

'Abbas Says PLF Has 'Declared War' on U.S.

AU100855 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) London, January 10 — Palestine Liberation

Front (PFL) leader Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] has admitted that he organized the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship "Achille Lauro", last October, but denied that his men killed one of the passengers.

In an interview to the *IRISH TIMES*, published yesterday Al-'Abbas accused the United States and Syria of falsifying evidence regarding the killing of american tourist Leon Klinghoffer and threatened reprisals.

Interviewed in a secret location, the PLF leader said that his men boarded the "Achille Lauro" with instructions to go ashore in Israel and carry out an attack (?at) the port of Ashdod but were discovered and had to take over the ship to avoid being handed over to Israeli authorities.

"My comrades assured me that they did not kill anyone" Al-'Abbas said, adding "the confessions made could have been forced out of them through torture in jail".

Al-'Abbas, who went into hiding at the conclusion of the "Achille Lauro", hijacking announced that his organization had 'declared war on the United States'.

'Arafat To Visit Amman After Baghdad Meetings
JN091850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh this afternoon. He was received at the airport by the PLO office staff there. The Saudi news agency which reported his arrival did not indicate how long he will stay in Riyadh.

'Arafat will shortly return to Baghdad to chair important Palestinian meetings before visiting the Jordanian capital. For more details we listen to our correspondent in Amman, Fu'ad Na'im:

[Begin recording] The Palestinian leadership is expected to meet in Baghdad early next week under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Official Palestinian sources say that the Palestinian meetings, which may include the PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, and the PNC office, will deal with new Arab developments and the international situation since the previous Baghdad meeting on 22 November 1985. One of the most important points on the agenda is the question of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and PLO political department head Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Moscow.

Amman sources say that the Soviet leadership discussed with the PLO delegation ways to restore Palestinian unity and the question of Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation. As for Palestinian-Jordanian relations, the Baghdad meeting will deal with the policy of joint action as enunciated in the Amman agreement —a policy which is impeded by difficulties concerning the divergence in views on tackling the subject of the PLO's recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 from political and media viewpoints. The Baghdad meeting will also discuss the effects of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement on Jordan-PLO Relations.

'Arafat is expected to visit Amman following the conclusion of these meetings and after King Husayn's return from his private visit to London. [end recording]

Syria Refuses To Receive PLO Delegation
GF091730 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Jan 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Tunis — The Syrian Government has refused to receive any official delegated by the PLO to lead the Palestinian delegation to the Arab-African conference which will be held in Damascus on Tuesday [14 January].

An official at the PLO Political Department has told *AL-BAYAN* that the PLO was planning to send Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to Syria. However, Syria rejected this.

AL-BAYAN has learned that Ahmad al-Shihabi, director of the PLO Political Department in Damascus, will lead the Palestinian delegation to this conference which will be held at the foreign ministers' level.

PLO's Qaddumi on Moscow Visit, U.S.-Israeli 'Threats'
GF090837 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0707 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jan (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has warned against the consequences of a hostile Israeli act against some Arab countries, including Libya and Yemen [as received].

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* following his return from Moscow, he stated that his visit to the USSR was successful. He noted that he held talks with the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East, including the media and military U.S.-Israeli escalation against the PLO and some Arab countries.

He remarked that talks dealt with the need to hold an international conference to be attended by the PLO, the USSR, and some members of the UN Security Council, since such a conference is the best means for a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

Qaddumi denounced U.S. threats against Libya and stated that Israel is threatening a strike against some Arab countries with U.S. incitement.

The Palestinian official described his talks with the Soviet officials as very positive. He indicated that the USSR has renewed its supportive stand toward the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He noted that there are no disagreements between the USSR and the PLO concerning political issues and added that a permanent dialogue would continue between the two sides.

He pointed out that the Soviets are making efforts to rectify relations between Syria and the PLO through Soviet envoys to

Syria, particularly as the Soviets have excellent relations with both sides.

He added that the results of his visit to Moscow would manifest themselves soon on all levels in the sphere of developing the relationship between the PLO and the USSR. He noted that a high-level PLO delegation would attend the CPSU congress next February.

PLO Envoy Says Ties With USSR Not Broken

PA100320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT
10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Jan (EFE) — The PLO's representative in Mexico City categorically denied today that the group has broken its relations with the Soviet Union.

Ahmad Sobeh, the PLO's representative in this country, also asserted during a news conference that the organization maintains its links with the Soviet Union, which has been providing aid for the last 20 years.

Reports from Moscow said that the Soviet Union had broken its relations with the PLO, lead by Yasir Arafat, because the PLO attacked the Syrian and Libyan Governments following the massacres perpetrated last month in the airports of Rome and Vienna.

According to the reports, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko had asserted this to a group of foreign correspondents accredited at the Kremlin.

Sobeh recalled that PLO foreign relations official Faruq Qaddumi recently went to Moscow for an official visit and met with Eduard Shevardnadze, head of the Soviet diplomacy, who gave all his support to Yasir 'Arafat's organization, "so this refutes the report that our relations have been broken."

He added that the PLO has maintained an office in Moscow and it has full diplomatic "status."

PLO Radio Comments on Soviet Relations

JN091913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1708 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] TASS described the atmosphere of the Talks Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] held in Moscow as one of friendship and work. While we know that this description was carefully chosen, we cannot but express our satisfaction with it and welcome what it implied. The expressions of friendship and work have simultaneously defined the principled basis of the talks and the mechanism these talks created.

On the one hand, the emergence of some differences in tactical stands have not changed Palestinian-Soviet relations against the background of these relations —a background characterized by long-term harmony between the USSR's view of the Palestinian issue's just right and its support for the right and the PLO's view of international reality and appreciation for the USSR's constructive role in this regard. This is the background of friendship which both sides have constantly enndeavored to preserve and deepen. It is a background which has remained firm throughout the past despite the emergence of differing stands on a number of current moves. Relations were not affected by fears which led to differing stands or by external influence, especially Syrian influence.

On the basis of this firm, constant relationship, the dynamic aspect of Brother Abu al-Lutf's talks in Moscow was confirmed and TASS described the talks as taking place in a working atmosphere. Undoubtedly, the meeting between the head of the PLO political department and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze dealt with all past developments and all future concepts.

During that meeting, the two sides undoubtedly discussed ways of coordinating the roles that both sides may play on various levels, including inter-Palestinian relations, Arab-Palestinian relations,and international moves to find a settlement to the Middle East crisis, the crux of which is the Palestine question. Undoubtedly, future meetings, which will perhaps be at summit level, will constitute a practical course toward permanent friendship regarding Palestinian-Soviet relations.

Next Arab League Session in Damascus 15-17 Jan

LD092241 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The assistant secretary general of the Arab League for International Political Relations announced today that the permanent ministerial committee on Arab-African cooperation will hold its second session in Damascus in the period 15-17 January with the participation of the secretaries general of the Arab League and the OAU [words indistinct] 24 Arab and African members of the committee. On this occasion, a cooperation agreement between the Arab League and the OAU and also an agreement concerning the intensification of the boycott of the two racist regimes of Tel Aviv and Pretoria will be signed. He explained that the committee will discuss a report on the encouragement and guaranteeing of Arab and African investment in addition to studying the draft budget of the fund concerning the operation of Arab-African cooperation in the years 1986 and 1987.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Land Forces

JN091739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday north of Bint Jubayl in southern Lebanon. The machinegun and rocket attack resulted in the destruction of a military vehicle, the damaging of another, and the killing or wounding of their occupants. The joint forces also launched a machine gun and rocket attack yesterday against a military position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon militias east of Al-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. The position sustained grave material damage and a large number of agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Attack on Settlement in Upper Galilee Reported
GF091848 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

At 2105 yesterday, in response to Zionist hostile campaigns, the group of martyr Ahmad Musa, who was the first martyr of the Palestinian revolution, attacked the settlement of (Judi), in upper Galilee with heavy rockets.

The rockets effectively hit their targets. Guarded tension prevails in the area.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Qatari, UAE Press on U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

GF090815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0712 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) — In Qatar, the English-language newspaper *GULF TIMES* states that the measures directed against Libya constitute an economic war against a sovereign Arab country. It states that Washington has proven again that it is fighting the wrong battle, which has aroused the Arab world against it and has placed it in the position of an enemy.

The paper adds that such U.S. acts are barbaric and rejected by the international community.

The weekly magazine *AL-'URUBAH* states that it is the right of the Libyan people to find responsible stands within their nation in order to confront imperialist aggression and arrogance.

The magazine lauds the steadfastness of Libya's leaders and people vis-a-vis the U.S. threat. It states that Libya will not submit to U.S. maneuvers and pressures. The magazine expresses confidence that Libya will triumph in this battle as the peoples of Vietnam and Lebanon have previously triumphed.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* comments on the U.S. decision to impose economic sanctions on Libya and wonders when U.S. policy will awaken from the confusion that has made it ambiguous and inconstant. It states that such confusion has turned U.S. policy into a seasonal one "which is completely unable to adopt specific stands on the issues of peace and liberty."

The paper notes the extent of this policy's confusion which has prevented the United States from reaching an agreement with its allies concerning its goals or even reaching agreement with itself. "This has been represented by divisions of views within the U.S. Administration, and also by its imposition of sanctions on other countries at one time, severing relations at another, putting its bases and forces on alert at still another time, and waging wars at other times."

The paper points out that this confusion in which the United States has put itself, has caused it to be astonished by the torrential tide of Arab support for Libya "this has increased U.S. confusion and when the United States was surprised by the European attitude, it became powerless."

The paper states that the major error in U.S. policy is its constant dependence on Europe being in a state of subservience to it "and its belief that the Third World must very simply submit to all that the United States says and does."

The paper wonders when U.S. policy will awaken from its confusion and agree on a goal "and when it will act in accordance with human rights which it has long urged and then flagrantly repudiated."

BAHRAIN

U.S. Sanctions Constitute 'Serious Precedent'

GF100906 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKBAR AL-KHALIJ* says that the U.S. step of imposing economic sanctions against Libya shows that Washington was waiting for a chance and an appropriate moment to impose unjustified punishment against an Arab country.

The newspaper notes that the gravity of the U.S. step lies in the fact that many Arab countries have assets in U.S. banks. That is why this step constitutes a serious precedent and a new element to be added to the elements in force in the ever exacerbating Arab-U.S. relations. The newspaper notes that in taking this step, Washington has sent a message to all Arab countries and established a basis for new blackmail to be used against Arab countries in order to obtain concessions from them and in order to make them subservient to Israel through all means.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says that what remains is the duty of Arab capitals to adopt a historic and decisive stand to put the United States back in its ordinary place and draw red lines in front of it.

KUWAIT

U.S. Freeze on Libyan Assets 'Indirect Aggression'

LD091350 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From "Our World Today" program]

[Text] We will talk first about the Arab and Islamic indignation with the American measures to boycott Libya.

The economic measures imposed by the United States on Libya have met with opposition in Arab and Islamic circles. A delegation of Arab ambassadors met in Washington yesterday with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy and conveyed to him the Arab states' opposition to the American measures. Following the meeting, Mauritanian Ambassador Ould Dadah told the journalists that all the Arab states oppose terrorism but they do not like to see the United States give such outright support to the Zionist position.

Political circles in some European capitals have expressed doubts about the usefulness of such measures in settling differences among states. The Netherlands Government has declared that it opposes the imposition of either military or economic sanctions against Libya. The Netherlands Government believes that the tension in relations between the United States and Libya does not provide sufficient cause for military intervention in the affairs of a sovereign country and that the policy of economic sanctions is never an effective means for settling conflicts between two countries.

Undoubtedly, the American economic sanctions against Libya constitute a watershed in international relations. Observers wonder about the reasons behind the American Government's decision — reasons connected with attacks and acts of violence committed against Israeli interests, yet which are dealt with through American methods and measures.

It was in view of this that the Arab ambassadors in Washington described the American measures as absolute American support for the Israeli stand.

The Arab foreign ministers will be holding a special meeting in Fes today to discuss the American economic measures against Libya. Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali has stated that the Arab ministers will discuss during their meeting the ways and means to bolster Libya.

Many of the delegates to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, now convening in Fes, felt dismayed because they saw themselves unable to discuss many of the urgent issues on the agenda, because of the ministers' preoccupation with the American-Israeli threats to Libya.

Though the discussion of these threats did not take more than 1 hour during last Tuesday's foreign ministers session, the contents and form of the statement issued following that discussion remained the subject of continued discussions during informal sideline meetings.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference statement expressed the Islamic countries' firm solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their defense of their sovereignty and the safety of their land and water territories.

The statement drew the attention of international society to the continued provocations by imperialism and Zionism against Libya and the consequences, the grave consequences such provocations might have on international peace and security. The statement considered the threat to Libya a threat to all the Islamic countries.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference statement was supported also by Turkey, a NATO member, and Egypt, which has close ties with the United States.

The Islamic foreign ministers' statement drew the attention of international society to the growing Israeli threats to the Arab countries. If Israel used the Rome and Vienna operations as a pretext to increase tension and to unleash threats of war and aggression on Libya, the American boycott measures and the freezing of the Libyan funds in American banks are tantamount to an indirect aggression and a contribution to the further escalation of tension in the Middle East.

Informed diplomatic sources say that the United States, by sponsoring the Israeli position and what is described as terrorism and the combat of terrorism, brings into the arena an important and grave weapon in the field of cooperation and dealings among countries.

The sources add that this type of weapon will increase the need for small nations and regional organizations to close their ranks to face up to the threat and outside dangers to their vital interests.

The measures adopted by the United States against Libya will create numerous problems for many parties, which might be forced to resort to reciprocity in their international dealings particularly in matters of trade, selling, and marketing.

If official Israeli terrorism is an inevitable necessity for Israel, it is illogical for the United States to defend this Israeli inevitability. It is the Israeli leaders who exercise terrorism and utter threats. Quite often, Zionist propaganda tries to enhance terroristic intentions and the desire to launch aggressions by making worldwide statements coupled with military preparations and territorial moves.

it is worth recalling that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was preceded by anti-Arab propaganda. There has been more than one occasion which Israel exploited [Passage indistinct].

Paper Criticizes U.S. Freeze of Libyan Assets

GF100952 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0852 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — In Kuwait, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* criticizes the decision of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to freeze Libyan assets. The paper says that "U.S. arrogance, which throughout last week was concentrated on Libya, took a new turn yesterday when the big cowboy decided to freeze Libyan assets." The paper adds: "The decision is clear evidence that military threats against Libya have failed, now that the Reagan administration has realized that the game of massing flotillas and squadrons of aircraft is a dangerous game whose consequences cannot be predicted, a game that poses a threat to world peace and to the United States itself."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that the U.S. decision is a "flagrant violation of all laws and a clear disregard for all norms — indeed it is a disavowal of responsibility that, on the individual level, can only be committed by a professional thief or a man who disregards all values and ethics."

The paper notes that the decision "confirms the failure of the United States to arouse European public opinion against Libya, particularly as most of the European countries have refused to be swayed by the reckless U.S. call for an economic boycott of Libya."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM warns that such a decision "simply means that Arab assets, and especially the enormous assets of the oil-producing Arab countries, have become hostage to the whim of the master of the White House and at the mercy of his advisers, and that all Arab investment in the United States is under constant threat and liable to be confiscated at any time."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM concludes: "All the Arab states must stand up to this U.S. challenge and to such recklessness, which has gone too far, because it is not aimed against Libya alone but is aimed against anyone who holds a single penny in U.S. banks."

TIMES Reports Details of Assembly Statement on Libya

GF091133 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 8 Jan 86 p 5

[Excerpt] Kuwait's National Assembly yesterday voiced solidarity with the Libyan people in the face of threats against the country.

An Assembly statement, following Israeli and American threats to attack Libya over its alleged involvement in the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, said that the military build up in the Mediterranean indicated aggressive intentions.

The Assembly said that the threats should have rather been addressed to Israel which was usurping Arab land and displacing its people.

"it is regrettable that such a displacement with its accompanied torture, expulsion and repression was not denounced by the American forces that are advocating justice and peace," the statement said.

The Assembly, representing the Kuwaiti people and reflecting their feelings of bitterness over the alliance of forces hostile to the Arab people, cannot help but declare condemnation of the threats against the Libyan Muslim Arab people, the statement said.

It announced solidarity with Libya and all other Arab peoples under all circumstances and appealed to the American public "whom we hope would understand the Arab situation," to put pressure on their government to fire up threats which would eventually harm American interests in the Middle East.

The statement said that the National Assembly hopes that international relations would be based on the solid bases of right, justice and mutual respect which guaranteed world security and stability.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Criticizes Reagan Measures

PM091535 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jan 86 p 9

[Editorial: "U.S. Boycott of Libya"]

[Text] This is the 3d, 5th, or 10th time the United States has announced an economic boycott of Libya. Like the previous ones, the new economic boycott will not affect the Libyan economy. In 1981 the United States boycotted Libya economically when it was importing $7 billion worth of Libyan oil. U.S. imports of Libyan oil now do not exceed $35 million.

What is important is that Canada and the West European countries, allies of the United States, are refusing to join the economic boycott of Libya. While Britain and West Germany have told Washington that there is no evidence of Libyan support for terrorism, Reagan for his part insisted on making accusations in his recent statements without providing the evidence he claims to possess.

As Libya officially declared its disapproval of what happened at the Vienna and Rome airports, condemned terrorism, and won the support of the Arab League, the Islamic countries, the Soviet Union, and the Eastern bloc, the American President indulged in personal attacks unbecoming a head of state and persisted in making accusations uncorroborated by evidence.

As for the 2,000 or 3,000 Americans now in Libya, they realize that in the past few years the U.S. President has several times called on them to leave Libya, threatening them with trial and imprisonment if they failed to heed his orders. But such orders had no effect on them, because there are U.S. laws that are above transient presidential orders.

So far the U.S. President has offered no evidence against Libya. Whims are different from realities.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Riyadh 9 Jan

GF091446 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh today on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by a number of officials and the PLO representative in the Kingdom, Rafiq al-Natshah.

PDRY

PDRY Calls for Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting

GF091400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The PDRY has called for an extraordinary meeting by the Council of Foreign Ministers of Arab countries which are members of the Arab League to discuss developments and to take necessary measures in face of the U.S. and Israeli threats against Libya.

ANA has learned that Brother Dr Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, sent a message today to his brother Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. He noted that this call comes in the wake of frenzied military threats by U.S. media and Israel against Libya. He said that the political, economic, and trade measures the United States has taken against Libya are considered a violation of international laws and norms and that they constitute a threat to the security and independence of Libya and other Arab countries. Brother al-Dali called on the Arab countries to be up to the threat and to jointly work to face and foil the complicated and serious situation.

Chairman Receives Palestinian Communist Official

GF092026 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office today Brother Sulay-

man al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP].

During the meeting they reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest and relations between the YSP and the PCP and between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. The brother chairman listened to a detailed report from Al-Najjab on developments in the Palestinian arena in light of the heroic struggle the Palestinian people are waging inside and outside the occupied Arab territories. The chairman expressed the YSP's high admiration for the heroic role the Arab Palestinian people are playing in their valiant and courageous resistance to Zionist occupation. He emphasized the need for an effective and decisive Arab stand against all forms of terrorism practiced by the Zionist authorities, backed by U.S. imperialism, against our Palestinian people inside the occupied territories. He noted that the PDRY will continue to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian revolution and its struggling forces, including the PCP.

For his part, Brother Al-Najjab expressed high admiration for the successes of the PDRY, led by the revolutionary leadership of the YSP. He noted that the success of the YSP's third congress is a success for all Arab progressive forces and all forces of the world's revolutioanry movement.

QATAR

Amir Receives Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF091800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1748 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 9 Jan (WAKH) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this afternoon received a telephone call from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

During the telephone call they exchanged views of current developments in both the Arab and international arenas.

Paper: U.S. Companies Losers in Libyan Sanctions

GF091352 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 9 Jan (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *ASWAQ AL-KHALIJ* has asserted that the U.S. economic boycott of Libya and its threat to carry out military aggression will not work. It says that the United States must make efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

In its issue today, the economic weekly says that the big losers as a result of the U.S. boycott of Libya are the U.S. companies themselves which have contracts with Libya worth millions of dollars, particularly as the U.S. economy is suffering a deficit in its trade balance.

The paper adds that the U.S. Administration has resorted to the economic option in order to save face after it failed to rally its European allies around any military or economic action against Libya.

The paper says that Europe has proved too sensible to involve itself in a war against Libya in order to please the United States, since Europe has learned the lesson of the Suez war.

In conclusion, the paper says "the U.S. President's decision is not something strange to the United States as it is in keeping with the decisions of the U.S. Administration which is governed by the logic of the law of the jungle, pride of power, and a big-stick policy."

UAE

Representative To Attend League Meeting on Libya

GF092002 Doha QNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jan (QNA) — Rashif 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced that his country will participate in the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the recent U.S. measures against Libya.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that the UAE had received an invitation from the Arab League Secretariat in this regard.

AL-KHALIJ Editorial Compares Reagan to Hitler

GF100823 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 10 Jan (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* strongly criticizes the actions of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and describes him as a new Hitler who is leading humanity to death and destruction. It says that international society should use all ways and methods to confront his policy.

In its editorial today, *AL-KHALIJ* says that world reaction to the war declared by the United States against Libya shows that Washington and its child, Israel, and South Africa along with them are in one world while the other countries are in another. The paper says that this reaction has harmed his personal pride — what was left of it after he and his forces, the Marines, were expelled from Lebanon.

AL-KHALIJ emphasizes that pondering some of Reagan's actions indicates that the world is living through a time when one of the two superpowers is ruled by a personality similar to that of Hitler and nazism. This raises the world's fears of the destruction that this president's infatuation with his country's strength may cause. Comparing nazism and Hitler with Reagan shows that there is no difference between the two. Nazism and Hitler adopted the theory of the superiority of the Aryan race over other people and their right to control the world; Reagan, as shown by his actions, adopts the same theory of the need for the United

States to be strong and to lead, defend, and preserve the world through good deeds or by force through programs, fleets, and the Rapid Deployment Force, the paper says.

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* emphasizes that comparing Hitler and Reagan becomes unjust when we analyze the two persons' views of the future.

Hitler wanted to be king of the Aryans, while Reagan believes that "his presidency is part of God's plan for the end of the world or the return of the second Messiah after the final victory of good over evil."

Thus, his mentality is a real threat to the world for which precautions should be taken, *AL-KHALIJ* says.

YAR

Prime Minister Receives British Minister

GF091720 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received Timothy Raison, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and minister for overseas development, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by John Walker, British ambassador in Sanaa.

AL-AHRAM Criticizes U.S., Israeli 'Threats' to Libya

PM091259 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 12

['Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi "Free Thoughts" column]

[Excerpts] **Terror of the Strong**

Terror is the curse of the age. No rational person in the Arab world would agree to the curse of the age becoming the language of the age. If certain quarters have adopted terror as a means of expression, the Arabs, both peoples and governments, openly condemn it. Even Al-Qadhdhafi, who used to boast about practicing it and threatened to use it against those opposed to him among his compatriots or among his Arab brothers, has condemned it. The crucial factor is not that a few Palestinian or Muslim youngsters commit terrorist crimes, deluded into believing that such crimes constitute a jihad for God whose reward is paradise or that it is a legitimate struggle leading to independence. The crucial factor is those who create conditions that allow some young Arab men to be deluded into believing that terror is the path to paradise in the hereafter and to independence in this life.

Who created this illusion for them, made it desirable for them, implanted it in their hearts, and caused it to be their only option?

It is those who created the conditions in which this illusion was sown and flourished and in which it evolved into acute despair and viciousness; it is those who created the conditions for terror and those who evicted the Palestinian people from their land and denied them their country. Generations of Palestinians have opened their eyes to the sight of the destruction of their land and to the usurpation of their homeland and their rights as well as to oppression and deprivation.

The cause of this is Israel's usurpation of Arab lands that do not belong to it, of Arab rights, and even of Arab heritage. It is the silence of the world community over Israel's crimes, its violation of all international resolutions, defiance of justice, frequent resort to armed aggression, and flouting of international custom and principles of law and ethics in dealing with its Arab neighbors. The cause is also the resort to the law of jungle and the total encouragement its action finds from the United States, which invariably supports Israel whether it is right or wrong. But Israel has always been unjust even though never wronged since its inception.

Protecting the security of the area and seeking to establish peace here is a protection for all its peoples. So why does the United States encourage Israeli procrastinations and not encourage the various forces in the area in their quest to achieve a just and stable peace that would guarantee security for all its peoples, behind defined and clear borders enjoying mutual respect?

But Israel does not want defined and clear borders. Neither the Israeli militarists nor the religious fanatics, the power behind Israel's current policy, want firm and clear borders. They consider Israel borders the farthest land the Israeli Army can occupy and the most distant spot in Arab land over which the Star of David can fly.

Therefore, how can our world get rid of terror as long as the Palestinian people feel deep injustice and can see no hope? They have blocked the path to that people and robbed them of every hope for salvation.

Such injustice creates despair and generates terror. What can the children of a country whose people have been dispersed do when they despair of international justice and when they find themselves the victims of a continuing crime of terror, collusion, and silence? Despite all this, the PLO has been able to rise above these wounds, to overcome despair, and to forge a path to new horizons so that, with others, it will work out a just and reassuring peace.

The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has been able to differentiate between just armed struggle in the occupied territories — a struggle that is guaranteed by international legality and the UN Charter — and terrorist operations that harm the Palestinian cause. This was the essence of the Cairo Declaration, which was a public statement and was welcomed by everybody except Israel and those who are usually aligned with it.

There is no doubt that certain ruling quarters in the Arab countries are annoyed by the PLO and its leadership and hate the independence of the Palestinian decision.

The intelligence organs of these ruling quarters are actively distorting the PLO's image. They recruit some Palestinians youths, exploit their despair of the present conditions, and dispatch them to commit terrorist crimes against civilians in the European countries that are most understanding of the Palestinian rights and appreciative of the PLO. Their purpose is to undermine the sympathy which the people and governments in European countries like Italy, Austria, and Greece have for the PLO.

I do not understand why after every terrorist crime certain Western quarters hasten to accuse the Arabs and the Muslims. Any terrorist crime occurring in any part of the world is instantly blamed on the Arabs and Muslims. In many West European countries the words Arab and Muslim have come to mean terrorist. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi could be responsible for this to a large extent. He volunteers to give assistance to liberation movements, but he goes the wrong way about it. Instead of encouraging legitimate armed liberation struggle, which the world would appreciate, he turns toward encouraging terrorist crimes that the world condemns and the civilized world's conscience rejects.

But he has condemned the crimes at the Rome and Vienna airports and denounced them. It is true that at the beginning he welcomed them as acts of heroism, but he soon turned around and denied the statement attributed to him. He denounced both crimes. But regardless of whether he denied and denounced or encouraged and expressed appreciation, it is up to his people and to the international organizations to which he belongs to call him to account. What business do the United States and Israel have to jointly threaten armed aggression against Libya on the pretext of punishing Al-Qadhdhafi and crushing the terrorists?

This is a blatant violation of international law and a breach of the UN Charter; it is a resort to the use of force which is banned by ethics and international custom, conventions, and laws.

Will the United States and Israel allow the same treatment to be meted out to them when they violate international laws and conventions?

How many times has Israel violated international laws and resolutions; it has been ignoring the partition resolution since 1947 and still is today. It is still occupying Arab lands by force. It has taken Jerusalem as its capital, thereby trampling on Palestinian rights to the city. It is violating the human rights of the Palestinians and Arabs. It is imposing its domination on southern Lebanon and collabroating with the South African racist regime; it is committing an ever-continuing barbaric terrorism while impregnably protected from world condemnation by the United States. Will the United States allow another giant power to punish Israel for the crimes it has committed and to impose on it respect for the principles of justice and international laws and resolutions?

Will the United States accept armed interference in its affairs or those of Israel?

The United States is one of the two superpowers, and what the world expects from the two giants is respect for human rights and people's rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; it expects protection of international justice and the UN Charter as well as help to acheive a just and reassuring peace and to enable the small and developing countries to catch up with present-day technology and achieve progress and world peace.

Punitive expeditions are unbecoming of any power, let alone a superpower. Our civilization rejects this method of dealing. If the United States pursues such a method it will be pushing the world toward a deep precipice of despair in which the small countries that are the target of aggression are left only with one choice — that of individual terror. The answer to terror by a superpower could only be terror of another kind.

Who Deters Libya?

Punishing a country that practices terror, whether it is Libya or some other country, has a different course.

A regime that indulges in terror is accountable to its own people, who are first and foremost responsible for administering justice and punishment. There are also the Arab League, the ICO, the Nonlaigned Movement, and the United Nations.

But military interference by superpowers would be blatant aggression and counterproductive, because it would arouse and excite nationalist feelings — in which case the man whose punishment was sought because he practices terror would become a popular hero and his rule would be prolonged, however he might be violating human rights.

No other country has suffered from Al-Qadhdhafi's terror like Egypt, yet it rejects any interference in Libya's affairs. Out of its realization of its civilized responsibilities, it stands against any military aggression against Libya and considers it a retrogression to the law of the jungle.

Do not use force as a means of securing a right that is not yours, but rather strive to give right strength, law respect, and the UN Charter force.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views U.S. Anti-Terrorism Methods

NC100746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — The Egyptian newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* vehemently criticizes U.S. methods of combatting terrorism. It stresses that the success of such methods is doubtful because they ignore the roots of terrorism and fail to distinguish between the practice of terrorism and its condemnation. The latter is a general stand on which the entire international community is unanimous.

In its editorial today on U.S. sanctions against Libya, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the unilateral U.S. action has prompted West European countries, the traditional allies of the United States, to declare their reservations and refuse to join the campaign of sanctions against Libya. Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has also stated that there is no definite evidence that Libya was involved in the two attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports.

The paper stresses the need to formulate an international stand that combats terrorism by eliminating its roots and causes. This lies in a just and comprehensive solution for the fundamental problems from which terrorism ensues. The paper concludes: To be content with combatting terrorist phenomena will only lead to more terrorism.

Court Orders Another Autopsy on Sulayman Khatir

NC091924 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — At today's session of the Cairo court for urgent cases, chaired by Counsellor Usamah al-Shinnawi, it was decided that the heads of the autopsy departments at the Cairo 'Ayn Shams and Al-Azhar Medical Colleges will be asked to examine the body of Sulayman Khatir, determine the cause of his death, and submit a report to the court during its 30 January session.

'Abd al-Halim Ramadan and a number of other lawyers had filed a suit before the court requesting that another autopsy be conducted on the body.

Military Talks Held With Spanish Delegation

NC090958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0914 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Military talks between Egypt and Spain were held this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war produc-

tion, and the Spanish side was headed by Defense Minister Narciso Serra Y Serra.

The talks began with a private meeting between Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah and the Spanish minister. Members of the two delegations then joined the discussions. The Spanish delegation included the defense minister's counsellors for international and information affairs, a representative of the Defense Ministry, Spanish Ambassador in Cairo Fernando (Longoria), and the Embassy military attache. The Egyptian delegation included the commanders of the main branches of the Armed Forces.

The Spanish defense minister arrived in Cairo last night on the first visit by a Spanish defense minister to Egypt. The visit will last 4 days and is at the invitation of Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah.

Spanish Minister Comments

NC091312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra Y Serra has said that he exchanged views with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on the possibility of Egyptian-Spanish cooperation to achieve stability in the Mediterranean. He added: This is a major objective for our two countries.

Following their round of official military talks today, the Spanish minister said that cooperation between Egypt and Spain involves three aspects: industrial, armament, and military equipment. He added that these three issues will be discussed further in the next session. He noted that the two countries are friendly and that their aims and national interests are the same; namely, the establishment of peace in the region.

Abu Ghazalah Receives Jordanian Chief of Staff

NC091712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today received Lieutenant General Fathi Muhammad Abu Talib, chief of staff of the Jordanian Army, and the military delegation accompanying him. Lieutenant general Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, also attended the meeting.

Following the session, the Jordanian chief of staff said that his talks were aimed at strengthening military cooperation between the two countries. He added that there are plans for joint exercises between the Egyptian and Jordanian Armed Forces.

The Jordanian chief of staff will leave Cairo this evening following a 5-day visit during which he viewed Egyptian military units and toured military factories.

Khark Attacked 9 Jan; Maritime Target Hit 8 Jan
JN091738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,079 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high ability and overwhelming superiority, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their daring activities in the operational sectors in order to increase the impotency of the Iranian ruling clique of charlatanism and crush its remnants.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. The brave eagles of the air continued their well-known raids on the heads of enemy personnel, expressing the strength and pride of this country and affirming to the renegade enemies that their hostility to Iraq will only bring them daily defeats and that their only path for deliverance is to heed the truth and opt for peace.

Our heroic Air Force carried out the following:

a. At 1050 today, our planes launched a new successful raid against Khark Island installations, setting their targets ablaze.

B. At 2020 yesterday, our brave eagles attacked a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, delivering an effective, accurate blow.

c. Squadrons of our Air Force planes carried out destructive raids on enemy positions in the VI Army Corps sector, spreading death and destruction over enemy personnel, positions, hardware, equipment, and weapons in 83 combat missions.

Having implemented their missions with courage and efficiency, our eagles returned safely to base, crowned with laurels of victory. Thanks God for these victories at all times.

2. Contributing to the battle of honor and dignity, the battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah, our helicopter pilots dealt crippling blows to defeated enemy remnants, inflicting destruction on enemy equipment. In their missions, our helicopters inflicted the following losses:

a. One enemy tank, two vehicles, one machinegun, and one boat carrying an antiaircraft machinegun destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

b. Three big [word indistinct], two boats carrying personnel, and six infantry positions destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. After carrying out their duties with accuracy and efficiency, our helicopters returned safely to base, God be praised. God bless the heroic pilots of the helicopters.

3. An enemy group estimated at an infantry company attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our men confronted the group using all kinds of weapons, wiping out the enemy and destroying two boats. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units burned three ammunition dumps and destroyed one vehicle carrying personnel. Fires were seen in enemy camp and an ambulance was seen evacuating enemy casualties.

4. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps operational sector engaged enemy units opposite them, killing one soldier and destroying one infantry position, one vehicle, and one tower.

5. One vehicle and four personnel shelters were destroyed in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1986

Foreign Reporters Visit 'Liberated' Majnun Area
JN091858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1842 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) — News agency correspondents, as well as Arab and international radio reporters, spent the day today at positions where Iraqi forces are stationed in the southern Majnun oil field, which was liberated from Iranian forces last Monday. In these positions, which extend several kilometers deep into liberated territory, the correspondents met with the commander, officers, and men of the heroic III Army Corps, who spoke to the correspondents on details of the lightning Iraqi attack, during which the enemy had hundreds of men killed, wounded, or captured.

The officers and men affirmed to Arab and foreign reporters that the Iraqi attack on the Iranian forces was swift and destructive, shocking enemy troops and throwing them into confusion.

The correspondents saw with their own eyes Iranian enemy positions and some Iranian weapons, equipment, and hardware which the enemy had abandoned on the battlefield.

Air Force Commander on Iranian Troop Concentrations
GF090911 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0640 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Dammam, 9 Jan (WAKH) — Lieutenant General Pilot Hamid Sha'ban Khdayr, commander of Iraqi air and air defense force, has affirmed that Iraq has a clear idea of the Iranian Army's concentrations and movements in connection with the assault Iran intends to carry out against Iraq. He affirmed that Iraq, through its reconnaissance methods, is trying to attack these concentrations.

In an interview published by the Saudi newspaper *AL-YAWM* today, Lt Gen Pilot Khdayr stated that the morale of the Iranian Army is low and that it is frustrated as a result of the absolute failure it has sustained in numerous battles. He indicated that the Iraqis are prepared to repel the aggression and to strike at Iranian targets anywhere. He noted that during the past few days the Iraqis destroyed Iranian camps and bases established during the reign of the shah.

The commander of the Iraqi air and air defense force expressed the belief that 1986 would be a decisive year for the war because of the confidence and high morale the Iraqi forces possess. He said: "We will always be ready for the enemy and our future attacks on his economic and military targets will take place deep inside Iran."

He stated that the Iraqi Air Force has been able to reach deep into Iran and has accomplished missions striking at the aggressors. He added that the entire world has seen the competence and capability of the Iraqi pilots who proved their understanding of, and ability to handle advanced weapons, which they have used in a manner that has surprised the Iranians.

The Iraqi commander spoke of the Iraqi air defenses in Baghdad and in other Iraqi cities. He noted that these defenses are solid, powerful, and equal, for instance, to the defenses installed in Moscow.

Referring to the performance of the Arab air forces, General Khdayr asserted that many Arab countries possess modern arms and high-standard defenses capable of defending their territories against any foreign aggression. However, he indicated that what these forces lack is the spirit of joint Arab cooperation, the exchange of expertise, and cooperation in the military fields. If these were achieved, he added, the Arab military force would be able to perform its duty satisfactorily.

Libyan Opposition Statement on Crisis Cited

JN082106 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1812 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the "Libya Corner" program]

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Libyan national opposition have issued the following statement: Within the framework of its followup and militant perception of events pertaining to its battle against the criminal regime in Libya, the Libyan opposition forces noticed the recent escalation of mutual threats and statements between the U.S. Administration and the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. At a time when the United States announces its resolve to use military power against Al-Qadhdhafi under the pretext of pursuing the bases of terrorism and out of its desire to topple his regime, Al-Qadhdhafi threatens to trigger a war which will cover the Mediterranean and the Middle East and to strike inside the United States.

Our people now know more than ever that Al-Qadhdhafi's relationship with the United States and ambitious states is a relationship of subservience and service to hostile, suspect schemes against the progress of our people and nation. Our people also know that Al-Qadhdhafi is the faithful guardian of the monopoly interests in Libya in return for their supplying him with all means of support and protection against our people's frequent uprisings during all their years of struggle. These forces are the ones which made him one of the tools of terrorism and sabotage in the region and which are always extending to him all means to rescue him whenever popular rejection and national resistance besiege him.

Stemming from what we have said, we announce to our people's masses our stand toward this exposed conspiracy. Our stand is summed up in the following:

1. Our condemnation of all forms of terrorism which is led now by the United States, its protege, Israel, and its agents in the region, such as Al-Qadhdhafi.

2. Our confrontation of any attempt to carry out any armed military action against our national soil.

3. Our call on the United States to end interference in favor of Al-Qadhdhafi whether by direct or indirect protection.

4. Our absolute belief that the final chapter of our holy battle against the criminal regime will be achieved by the hands of the sons of Libya. Our struggling people do not accept letting anybody act on their behalf in toppling and terminating Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. Long live the Libyan people's struggle. Glory for our martyrs.

Signed: The Libyan National Movement, The Libyan Nationalist Democratic Front, the Libyan National Organization, The Organization for the Liberation of Libya, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, and the Libyan National Struggle Movement

Foreign Ministry Stand on Al-Aqsa Mosque Incident

JN091249 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: Upon receiving the report and details of the Zionist attempt to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque yesterday, Wednesday, 8 January 1986, in which a great number of the members of the Israeli Knesset Internal Affairs Committee entered the mosque and attempted to vandalize its contents, the ministry carried out the required procedures. It cabled the Jordanian permanent UN representative to acquaint the UN secretary general with the details of the attack, which came as a continuation of the arbitrary and aggressive practices and policy of the Israeli occupation authorities against Islamic and Christian holy places in holy Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories and their Arab inhabitants. The ministry also asked the UN representative to ask the UN secretary general to circulate the cable as an official UN document to the member-states.

The Foreign Ministry also cabled details of this attack to the Arab League secretary general and the ICO secretary general to brief the Islamic foreign ministers currently meeting in the Moroccan city of Fes.

The Foreign Ministry also issued instructions to the Jordanian ambassador in Paris, Jordan's permanent UNESCO representative, to inform the UNESCO director general of the details of this sinful attack.

Al-Kayid Returns From Damascus, Makes Statement

JN091553 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha, 9 Jan (PETRA) — Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid returned to Amman from Damascus via Al-Ramtha at noon today following a 5-day visit to fraternal Syria leading an official delegation. During his visit he met with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and a number of Syrian senior officials. He also held talks with Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash on a number of topics of mutual concern to the two fraternal countries.

In a statement on arriving at the Al-Ramtha border post, Al-Kayid said that his talks with Ghabbash were held in a brotherly atmosphere and dealt with issues pertaining to the simplification and facilitation of travel between the two fraternal countries, pointing out that these talks were positive. He said he invited the Syrian interior minister to visit Jordan. The date of the invitation, which was accepted by the Syrian interior minister, will be fixed later.

Senate President, Delegation Return From Cairo

JN092019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Amman — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman from Cairo this evening, ending a 1-week official visit to Egypt during which he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

In a statement to journalists, Al-Lawzi said: I am carrying a message from President Mubarak to His Majesty King Husayn. He expressed his pleasure and that of the delegation for the visit. He said: During the visit, we felt that President Mubarak, all the Egyptian officials, and the Egyptian people praised Jordan's policy under King Husayn's wise leadership on all levels. He also noted Egypt's serious march which is sincere to the Arab nation and is also rational and balanced. He said that there was complete identity of viewpoints on all subjects discussed with our official brothers in the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council, and the Egyptian Government.

Al-Lawzi and his accompanying delegation were received upon arrival at Queen Alia Airport by Dr Sami Judah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs, and a number of Senate members.

Summit With Syria Reportedly To Be Held 11 Jan

NC092138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni received Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his residence this evening.

Following their meeting, Speaker al-Husayni said that his constant consultations with Prime Minister Karami only seek to rescue the homeland.

Asked if a Lebanese-Syrian summit will be held on Saturday [11 January], Speaker al-Husayni replied: I believe that it will take place on Saturday. We believe that matters are proceeding positively. We attach great hopes to this summit because it follows the completion of consultations among the various parties.

When asked if the implementation of the Damascus agreement will begin following this summit, Speaker al-Husayni said: The only way to rescue Lebanon is to follow the path that is before us. We must emphasize our determination to traverse this path.

Birri: Security, Political Parts of Accord Not Separate

NC091549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has responded to those who make a distinction between the part of the tripartite agreement that deals with security and the part that deals with political affairs. He declared that an agreement is an agreement. He said: In 11 years we have not heard anyone say: I am opposed to ending the war in Lebanon. He then asked: Have you ever heard anyone say: I am against peace in Lebanon?

Birri added: Therefore, since 1960 the dispute has been over the political aspect. The seditions that have taken place came about for political rather than security reasons. Those who are taking refuge in evasions by saying that they support the security part of the agreement but do not adopt a stand on the political part are in fact opposed to the agreement.

Birri said: The agreement cannot be separated into security and political parts. The agreement deals with Lebanon's past and future. Those who support the security part are clinging to the Lebanon of the past. They are advocates of injustice, sectarianism, the 1943 formula, and the 17 May agreement. As for those who support the agreement, they are the ones who seek peace in Lebanon — a peace based on genuine stability and harmony among the Lebanese. That I should hate your father and love you is something quite inconsistent with the reality and sufferings of Lebanon.

Minister Birri said: Enough playing with words. The constitutional institutions in Lebanon exist to serve reconciliation, not to obstruct it. No one is permitted to obstruct it. Our warning still stands.

Meanwhile, Minister Birri met with former Ministers Michel al-Murr and Marwan Hamadah and with Michel Samahah at 1500 today to continue discussions on the current situation, and on matters pertaining to the implementation of the tripartite agreement in particular.

Phalangist Party Objections to Tripartite Agreement

NC100804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
10 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party yesterday defined its objections to certain clauses of the tripartite agreement. It maintained that the agreement reduces the powers of the head of state to the extent of turning the presidency into a small club or parliament of those families whose religious influence created Lebanon. The party rejected the withdrawal of the Army to its barracks and the establishment of a senate. It expressed reservations on the special relations between Lebanon and Syria as mentioned in the agreement. The party demanded that this section be studied again, according to its statement.

Maronite Bishop Says Reforms Must Be Studied

NC091524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] During their meeting this afternoon, Bishop Roland Abu Jawdah, the deputy patriarch, briefed President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of yesterday's Maronite bishops meeting in Bkirki and on Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu's contacts in relation to the tripartite agreement.

After the meeting, Bishop Abu Jawdah said: Everybody wants the fighting to stop and everybody declares that constitutional political reforms must be made. However, such reforms must be proposed by all the Lebanese factions and then studied and closely examined by experts. Constitutional institutions should then vote on these reforms provided that these institutions are guided by sound democratic practices.

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes Near Karami's House

NC091559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1524 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] According to security information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio, a booby-trapped car exploded near Prime Minister Rashid Karami's house in Al-Zuhur building off Corniche Tallat al-Khayyat at 1130 today.

The booby-trapped car was an Alfa Romeo bearing license plate No. 9124, and contained empty perfume boxes, a pair of shoes, and a blood-stained plastic bag.

Eyewitnesses in the area told the Voice of Lebanon's correspondent that gunmen who had parked the booby-trapped car at the place where the explosion took place left the area in a gray Fiat 132 without number plates. The gunmen carried a bag the contents of which could not be determined. The details of the

incident are shrouded in strict secrecy. Meanwhile, the incident and its circumstances are being investigated.

'Source' Denies Report

NC092119 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A security source this evening denied a report carried by certain information media that a booby-trapped car had exploded outside the television station in Tallat al-Khayyat near the house of Prime Minister Rashid Karami this morning.

According to this source, a suspicious car had been found parked on this street at 1130. The car, a red Alfa Romeo bearing license plate No 9124, contained perfume boxes. Eyewitnesses said that gunmen had left the car on the street and driven away in a 1932 grey Fiat which had no number plates.

Al-Husayni Meets Envoys of UN Security Council Nations

NC091637 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] [Chamber of Deputies] Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today completed his consultations with diplomatic representatives in Beirut of the permanent Security Council members. He met with the ambassadors of Britain, France, and China, to discuss the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council against Israel over its abuses and atrocities in south Lebanon's villages. He discussed the same subject during his meetings yesterday with the American ambassador and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

The speaker briefed the diplomats on the prevailing conditions in the south and reaffirmed the legitimate right of Lebanon to resist Israeli occupation and to struggle for the liberation of Lebanese territory. He called for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions on the south. He asked the diplomats to try to enlist the support of their governments for the Lebanese complaint.

The speaker indicated that Lebanon would also be seeking Arab support for the confrontation with Israel at the forthcoming conference of Arab foreign ministers.

After his meeting with the speaker, the French ambassador said that the position of his country was clear. He said that France fully supported United Nations resolutions and backed Lebanon's full sovereignty and independence. He told newsmen that France supported the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council.

The Chinese ambassador told newsmen following his meeting with the speaker that the position of China on the issue of Lebanon is well known and part of public record. He said that China always supported the Lebanese position.

During the day, Speaker al-Husayni conferred by telephone with former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh on political issues and met with Jean 'Ubayd, Dr Fawzi Abu Diyab, and Colonel 'Ali Hamdan.

In a press conference later, the speaker said that his contacts with the envoys of the Security Council permanent members came within the framework of the total Lebanese efforts to rally support for the Lebanese complaint and to expose the reality [word indistinct] in the south to the world community. The speaker stressed that Lebanon insists on the implementation of Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 425, which provides for the full Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and the deployment of the United Nations units up to the internationally recognized border.

He declared that the latest escalation of Israeli terrorism and violence against villages of the south complicated the problems of Lebanon. He described the Israeli measures as part of an obvious Zionist plan to destabilize Lebanon and to further disturb the United Nations forces in the south. The speaker went on to accuse Israel of trying to frustrate and foil the role of the United Nations in order to pave the way for its permanent occupation of Lebanese territory and the setting up of local militias loyal to it. He described this as a dangerous international precedent and warned that such action could ultimately lead to a disruption in international relations.

He accused Israel of trying to fragment Lebanon as part of its long-range design to take over Lebanese territory and water sources. Speaker al-Husayni pointed out that the escalation of Israeli violence and terrorism in the south had been timed to disrupt efforts to achieve national reconciliation. He noted that confusion arising from the Israeli attacks thwarted efforts to restore peace in the country.

Speaker al-Husayni pointed out that the ambassadors could only convey these views of Lebanon to their governments but he insisted that Lebanon should maintain its diplomatic offensive and present a united front to the world. He noted that Israel was constantly portraying Lebanon as a fragmented collection of factions and he urged the Lebanese to present a much better image to the world.

Speaker al-Husayni stressed the need for Arab support for the position of Lebanon and pointed out that Israel would never be allowed to realize its dreams of seizing land and having peace at the same time. He insisted that the implementation of Security Council resolutions was the only real solution.

Karami Pushes for UN Security Council Meeting

NC091617 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] In his capacity as acting foreign minister, Prime Minister Rashid Karami has asked that Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent delegate to the United Nations, hasten the call for the UN Security Council to convene. He made this request this afternoon after it had transpired that no date for its convocation has yet been set, despite consultations in Beirut and New York.

It has been learned that the Lebanese draft resolution to be presented to the UN Security Council is based on two points: The first calls for the condemnation of Israel and the second stresses the need to implement Resolution 425.

UN Delegate Presents Draft Resolution

NC091747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, head of the Lebanese permanent mission to the United Nations, has announced that he presented a written draft resolution to the president of the UN Security Council this afternoon. The draft resolution calls for the condemnation of Israel's practices in south Lebanon and for the adoption of deterrent measures against Israel. It also calls for the implementation of UN resolutions that provide for the withdrawal of the occupation forces to the internationally recognized borders.

Ambassador Fakhuri stated that the draft resolution will be distributed to Security Council members. He said it is possible that an unofficial consultative session might be held to study the complaint, and added that the official session might convene on Monday.

In a telephone conversation with colleague Tariq Dumluj a short time ago, Ambassador Fakhuri declared that there is a general inclination among the representatives of the Security Council member-states to support Lebanon. He said that there is recognition of the seriousness of matters in the south and of the Israeli escalation of the situation there. He added that members are also apprehensive that the situation might worsen with the southerners and UNIFIL having to pay the price.

Israelis Killed in Rocket Attack; More on Kunin

NC091912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A UNIFIL source today has confirmed that the situation in the so-called security zone and the villages adjacent to it has been unusually calm for the past 2 days. No incident worth mentioning has taken place, the source added.

It has also been reported that occupation forces have stormed Shab'a, Kafr Shuba, Al-Habbariyah, and Kafr Hamam and arrested a number of citizens. These forces then withdrew under the cover of intensive machinegun fire.

In another development, the Israeli enemy army distributed a statement to the inhabitants of the south today, inciting them against the Amal Movement and claiming that foreign saboteurs were present in the area. The statement also said that Israel has the right to deal firm blows. It gave the inhabitants the choice of living under conditions of assurance, stability, and peace or in hell.

Although Yitzhaq Rabin announced the Israeli decision to permit the residents of Kunin to return to their town the day before yesterday, the conditions under which they will be allowed to do so have not yet been revealed.

In this regard, the residents have said that they are prepared to return provided UNIFIL can give them appropriate protection and pledges its readiness to prevent any acts of sabotage or vengeance against them. It is known that this town is outside the area of UNIFIL operations. The residents have expressed their fear that an evil intention may be held against them and that when they return to their town they may face massacres by border militiamen.

Some residents have stated that if Israel really wants them to return, then it should release the 30 youths who were arrested while the inhabitants were being displaced.

In another development, the Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that the Al-Aqsa Liberation Forces have fired four 107-mm rockets at an Israeli observation post in Rishah. The position was hit and more than six Israeli soldiers were killed. Israeli helicopters transported the dead soldiers to the occupied territory. The enemy then used mortar and rocket-fire to comb the area from which the rockets were fired. Acute tension prevails on the front east of Sidon, where medium-caliber machinegun and intermittent rocket-fire continues to be exchanged. Clashes between personnel in positions belonging to the Popular Liberation Army and those of agent Lahd militiamen took place this morning.

Junblatt, Amal Gunmen Reportedly Clash in Beirut

NC092146 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are currently being subjected to medium-caliber weapons fire from positions belonging to Junblatt followers in 'Aytat. An artillery shell fell on 'Ayn al-Rummanah at 2100 today. Medium-caliber weapons fire was exchanged on the Al-Tayyunah-Al-Matahin combat lines. A dispute erupted between Junblatt and Amal Movement gunmen in the Clemenceau area today. The dispute soon developed into a clash during which Junblatt's gunmen surrounded the Amal gunmen and arrested them. The situation near the Beau Rivage Hotel in West Beirut became tense this evening following a clash between Junblatt and Amal Movement gunmen. The results of this fighting are not yet known.

Clashes Currently 'Raging' in Suq al-Gharb

NC101030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of rockets and artillery weapons are currently raging along the Suq al-Gharb front. Hill 888 and 'Ayn al-Sayyidah are being subjected to anti-aircraft shelling, with intermittent bursts of fire from medium-caliber weapons. The Kafr Shima area is coming under sniper fire from Al-Shuwayfat.

Al-Shar' Denies Missiles in Lebanon Withdrawn

GF101018 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text]Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has denied reports that Syria has withdrawn its [anti-aircraft] missiles from the Al-Biqa', and said that such reports are totally untrue.

In a statement to the *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent in Fes published today, Al-Shar' asserted that the circulation of such reports aims to monitor the movement of Syrian forces so as to obtain more information about them. The Syrian foreign minister added: The deployment of Syrian forces and safeguarding the necessary protection for these forces is a sovereign action that cannot be subject to U.S. extortion or Israeli threat.

Various Parties Condemn U.S.-Israeli 'Threats'

JN091826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, parties of the Lebanese National Union Front, and the command of the Palestine National Salvation Front held a meeting at the Ba'th Party National Command headquarters this morning, Thursday, 9 January 1986, during which they reviewed the grave situation and new developments in the region resulting from the measures and steps which the U.S. Administration embarked on in preparation for aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The conferees studied the practical steps required by the situation, the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist challenges, solidarity with the Jamahiriyah, and their standing alongside the Libyan Arab people in face of U.S. and Zionist threats and provocations. The conferees issued the following statement:

The U.S. and Zionist threats and provocations against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, whose sharpness is escalating day by day, is only one of the steps of the hostile U.S. policy toward the Arab nation and its objectives and just causes. These U.S. imperialist policies which support the Zionist enemy and its aggressive, expansionist objectives, which aim at achieving complete hegemony over the Arab region and imposing liquidatory solutions and capitulatory schemes on the Arab nation, reached their peak recently in the U.S. massing of its war fleets off the Libyan Arab coast in coordination with its strategic ally, the Zionist entity, as a prelude to direct aggression, which is expected at any minute against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

The political, military, and economic measures and steps adopted by the U.S. Administration against Libya are only proof of premeditated, hostile intentions. The Rome and Vienna airport incidents are only a pretext for fighting alleged terrorism at a time when the U.S. Administration is engaged in systematic, international terrorism against peoples struggling for the sake of their freedom and independence and caring little for the UN Charter and international law.

The Reagan administration's support for the Zionist entity and its aggressive practices in the occupied Arab territories — in occupied Palestine, the Golan, and southern Lebanon —is only part of this systematic terrorism. The aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is not an impromptu action. In fact, its schemes were announced a while ago in retaliation for its anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course, its commitment to the Arab nation's fateful cause —the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people —and its standing by Syria in resisting and confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes and its support of liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence. These U.S. and Zionist threats and provocations were accompanied by similar threats against Syria, which is now confronting imperialist and Zionist plans in the region and constituting the main pillar of Arab steadfastness and liberation struggle after defeating Zionist and imperialist schemes in the Lebanese arena with the abrogation of the 17 May accord, the forcing of the Zionist occupation army to withdraw from most of the occupied Lebanese territory, and the signing of the Damascus agreement for a national solution to the Lebanese crisis —an agreement which is considered an important pan-Arab achievement and a blow to the schemes of the parties to Camp David, as well as to the whole of the imperialist-Zionist plans of hegemony in the region, plans which used sectarian fragmentation as the basis of their policy.

While announcing their firm stand alongside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Syria in confronting the threats of U.S. imperialism and its Zionist allies and in resisting any aggression that these two militant countries may face with all available military and political means, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the parties of the Lebanese National Union Front, and the Palestine National Salvation Front urge all Arab nationalist and progressive forces to take a unified position in confronting any possible aggressive action against these two countries and other Arab countries. They affirm their complete readiness and full confidence for aborting and defeating this aggression, achieving victory, liberating occupied Arab territories, and regaining usurped Arab rights.

The conferees completely differentiate between legitimate liberation struggles to liberate homelands and achieve national sovereignty — a legitimate right maintained by international law and human legality and a course leading to real and comprehensive peace based on justice — and imposing hegemony and conditions of capitulation before colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism. The conferees are fully confident that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the SAR, which depend on their intrinsic power in defending their territory and the Arab nation's rights, realize that they are not alone in this battle. The forces of progress, liberation, socialism, and peace in the entire world, particularly the friendly USSR, stand at their side and support their joint struggle against aggression and hegemony.

The recent U.S. measures were rejected in the Arab and international arenas in light of decisions adopted by the Arab League and the ICO, the stands of nonaligned countries which showed solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the stands of friendly countries and liberation movements, and world public opinion which all condemned the U.S. measures and expressed solidarity with the Jamahiriyah.

The Arab League's decision expressing solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah embodies Arab solidarity against impeialism and Zionism. Syria has always asserted that Arab

solidarity can achieve victory over the Arab nation's enemies. We hope that this course will be reinforced in the face of the U.S.-Zionist onslaught aimed at liquidating the central cause of the Arab nation and at imposing hegemony and capitulation over the region in cooperation with its ally, the Zionist entity. This solidarity should be given a militant context regarding imperialism and Zionism. The first steps of this solidarity under these circumstances should be the boycotting of U.S. interests in the Arab region.

The threats of aggression against Libya by the United States and the Zionist entity come after the U.S.-supported Zionist aggression against Tunis, that is, against two Arab-African states. This aggression comes within the framework of alliance between the facist regime in South Africa and the racist Zionist entity and through U.S. support for the two racist regimes.

As we assert the joint Arab-African struggle against imperialism and Zionism, we call on the OAU to renew solidarity with Arab steadfastness and the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and all forms of racism. We call on all peoples who love peace and justice, on all Arab masses, on all Arab and world liberation forces, on all labor and vocational unions, and on all popular organizations to mobilize a popular campaign against aggression, to boycott U.S. companies, and to adopt a suitable stand against U.S. interests.

The conferees studied ways of popular mobilization to confront aggression. They also decided to follow up the situation and to intensify contacts and meetings in order to study all developments in these threats and provocations, asserting the right of the masses and their national and progressive forces to confront any aggression.

[Signed] The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the parties of the Lebanese National Union Front, and the Palestine National Salvation Front

Damascus, 9 January 1986

Developments, World Reaction to Crisis Noted

JN091956 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has requested an urgent meeting of the Arab League Council on the level of Arab foreign and economic ministers to discuss procedures which must be adopted regarding the U.S. military threats and economic embargo measures. In a memo sent last night to the Arab member-states, the Arab League General Secretariat explained that the request for holding this meeting was made following a telephone contact between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison, has described the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya as meaningless and will not change the facts. AFP cited Al-Turayki as saying: We will continue to follow our same political line. This kind of pressure or policy will not achieve its desired goals. He pointed out that U.S. citizens in Libya have total freedom whether to leave or stay. Al-Turayki expressed his country's appreciation for the stand of West European states when they refused to be swayed by the aggressive U.S. stand toward the Libyan people.

Within this framework, the FRG Government refused to impose any economic sanctions against Libya. REUTERS cited a spokesman for the FRG chancellor's office as saying that Bonn will not carry out the economic measures called for by President Reagan against Libya. The Spanish Government also today refused a U.S. Administration request to join it in imposing economic sanctions against Libya. A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry said that his country's government will not submit to the U.S. request. In fact, it announces its objection to these sanctions, he said.

In another development, public demonstrations continued in all parts of Libya condemning the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy against the Libyan people. News agencies said that tens of thousands of Libyan citizens carried slogans hostile to the United States and Israel, expressing their readiness to confront the military U.S. measures with further defiance and the determination to continue to march ahead with the national, progressive line which is hostile to U.S. imperialism and its ally, Israel.

Shultz, Shevardnadze Cited

JN100840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] In Tripoli Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has expressed his belief that Washington is still considering a military blow to Libya. He affirmed that his country will unite with liberation movements throughout the world to eliminate the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean.

In Washington Secretary of State George Shultz has said that his country imposed the severest economic sanctions it can. However, he admitted, it is unlikely that these sanctions will have a decisive effect. Shultz added that his deputy John Whitehead will leave for Europe, which has rejected the U.S. call to boycott Libya, in a so-called attempt to convince Washington's allies to support this call.

In Moscow Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze has denounced the U.S. measures against Libya, describing them as a new method Washington is following to dominate the world. This came during Shevardadze's comment yesterday on the U.S. threats and economic sanctions against the Jamahiriyah.

'Theatrical Operations' in Airports Not Needed

JN100735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the hostile campaign against Syria, Lebanon, and Libya, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: The Arab national forces, which directly confronted Israel and its protectors on the

battlefield and inflicted massive losses on the Zionist invaders, forcing them to quickly retreat without achieving any political gain, do not need theatrical operations at world airports. These forces are confronting Israel in the occupied areas and are waging a daily war against it reflecting on the Zionist society in the form of massive losses in lives and equipment.

Those who face Israel in southern Lebanon and the occupied territory do not look toward world airports. This is a fact that the Israelis and Americans as well as the Europeans realize. Creating international tension, making war threats, and resorting to direct provocations are parts of a premeditated policy to strike at Arab national forces. It is primarily aimed at striking at the Damascus agreement and dissuading the Lebanese from attaining national accord.

Commentary on Anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli 'Terrorism'
JN091509 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has been taking all opportunities and exploiting every occasion to show its hostility toward the Arab nation. The United States was given numerous opportunities to show a minimum level of good intentions or neutrality in its position on the Middle East problem. However, it chose to play the role of a Zionist American who is opposed to Arab hopes and aspirations. Despite repeated failures of U.S. plots in the region, the United States does not stop its relentless attempts to prove its dominant role and impose its policy on the Middle East.

When Washington realized that its separate deals in the area had failed and that Arab and international support for convening an international conference on the Middle East had gathered momentum, the U.S.-Zionist attempts were stepped up in order to present suspect plans, hatch serious plots, move the region toward an explosion, and undermine all opportunities to realize just peace.

Washington's fierce campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is within traditional U.S. policy, which is hostile to our Arab nation's aspirations. The current campaign against Libya is not the first and will not be the last. The campaign against pan-Arab efforts to place Lebanon on the Arab path is still continuing. Campaigns are continuing against Syrian missiles, the international conference, effective Arab solidarity, moves to realize strategic parity with the enemy, and attempts to save Egypt from Camp David and foil the peace treaty signed between Israel and Al-Sadat.

Washington tries to give glittering names to all these campaigns, which it shares with Israel. Sometimes Washington uses the slogan of defending human rights. Other times it uses the pretext of fighting terrorism, using the phrase "concern for peace," as well as other names and slogans, falsely using their message and their humanitarian aims. Our Arab masses are at the forefront of those who call for ensuring human rights everywhere in the world. They are the first to reject and resist terrorism instigatd by abhorrent racism against peoples of the world. Our Arab masses have a vested interest in realizing just peace because this peace will end the expansionist, racist Zionist terrorism annd will ensure the restoration of the legitimate rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

What sort of terrorism, peace, and human rights is Washington talking about? We in this region have been burned by Zionist terrorism. Our land has been usurped and our rights violated because of unlimited U.S. support for Israeli aggression.

By upholding provocative and aggressive decisions against the Libyan Arab masses, Washington is not proving its irresistable power, but is showing how weak and impotent it is. The strong in this world are those who enjoy respect and appreciation from world public opinion and international bodies. The strong in this world practice principles and do not merely claim them. We in this country unreservedly support and stand by our masses in Libya against Zionist aggression covered by U.S. threats. Our nation's cause is one and the same: We see it in Libya and in all parts of the Arab homeland. Any aggression on a part of this homeland is aggression on Arab security and on the pan-Arab aims of the Arab nation.

Al-Asad Decree Sets 10 Feb for Assembly Elections
JN091959 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Decree No 13 dated 9 January 1986 fixing the date for the People's Assembly elections on Monday, 10 February 1986. Nominations will begin Saturday, 11 January 1986 and end at 1630 on Friday, 17 January 1986.

A responsible source at the Ministry of Interior said that the ministry has taken all the preparatory measures for this election campaign and asked the governors to accept nominations within the aforementioned period accompanied by the documents specified in the election law. The ministry has also instructed its departments in the governorates to facilitate the issuance of documents needed for this purpose.

Peres Urges Inner Cabinet To Decide on Arbitration

TA091525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] In the Inner Cabinet session that dealt with the political package deal with Egypt, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that President Mubarak had complied with all of Israel's requests and that he would not ask any further clarifications or written understandings from him. It is not Likud or Alignment considerations that are at stake, but rather a leading national issue. The Inner Cabinet must initially decide on an arbitration that includes elements of compromise over the question of Tabah or reject the proposal altogether. The entire political package deal depends on this decision. Mr Peres emphasized that he had held the contacts over the last few months with patience and forebearance because he wanted to maintain the integrity of the national unity government. He stressed that Vice Prime Minister Shamir had been a party to all the contacts.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin came out in support of the prime minister's position in the meeting. He noted that the clarifications received from Egypt were satisfactory and assured us that Israel's case regarding the demarcation of the border in the Tabah area would be thoroughly examined. Rabin added that our presence in Yamit was more important than Tabah.

The Inner Cabinet did not achieve any resolution today and it will continue its deliberations on the issue on Sunday evening.

Comments on Importance of Peace

TA100725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres met yesterday with Irgun veterans, the Tagar Circle [Herut activists], to express to them his opinion on the Tabah issue. Israel should now agree to the principle of arbitration, the prime minister said: The opportunity for strengthening peace with Egypt should be taken advantage of, for otherwise we will miss the entire peace process.

[Begin Peres recording] I prefer peace with a question mark regarding Tabah, to Tabah with a question mark regarding peace. After the Egyptians agreed, in principle of course, to the form of settlement, to a distinction between conciliation and arbitration, Israel should give its own answer in principle, namely, that we accept the principle of arbitration. After the agreement in principle and after formulating the arbitration bill, we should at the same time implement the following: normalization of relations, the return of the Egyptian ambassador, the search for the IDF dead, and the beginning of the actual process of clarifications on Tabah.

Egypt is a hot country but very cold winds are blowing in it in a direction running counter to that which has been agreed upon. Here I am warning myself: This matter concerns the roots of things; if, God forbid, the first peace with Egypt turns into the last peace with any Arab country, I do not see a chance for peace in our, or the following, generations. [end recording]

Inner Cabinet Session Over; Shamir Comments

TA100920 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
10 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by Roni Shaqed, Orli Azulay-Katz, Bina Barzel, and Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] "There is no justification whatsoever for a government crisis over the Tabah issue," said Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, adding that "with a joint effort, especially by the prime minister, and with consideration for the positions held by the sides, we will be able to achieve a solution that satisfies everyone." Shamir made these remarks following the Inner Cabinet meeting which ended without any decision on the Tabah matter, and on the eve of another Inner Cabinet meeting to be held on Sunday at which approval of the "package deal" with Egypt is expected.

The vice prime minister stressed that "those who want to disband the government today regard Tabah as an excuse. Tabah, however, is not cause to break up the government; it is only a ruse." As for the problems that are in dispute between the Likud and Alignment ministers concerning the "deal" with Egypt, he clarified that "were it possible to receive more material, things would be better. But we think that all that needs to be reached now are our decisions."

He emphasized that the Likud has its positions on the Tabah issue, but that "an improvement in relations with Egypt must be achieved. The question is under what conditions, and on this there are differences of opinion. These, however, are not so great as to be insurmountable."

Levi To Run Against Shamir at Herut Convention

TA100935 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
10 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Orli Azulay-Katz]

[Text] David Levi will run against Yitzhaq Shamir at the Herut convention to be held on 16 February.

Levi decided this after reaching the conclusion that the Shamir camp was not interested in holding the convention on the date set. Levi claimed that initially he wanted to compete for the position of Herut chairman only on the eve of the next elections, but decided to run now because, according to him, preparations are being made for the convention which contradict the party's constitution and which are aimed at harming him.

"Shamir is our candidate-elect for the rotation, but as long as they continue using faulty methods in order to hold a convention that would incorrectly reflect the true situation within the movement, they force me to do battle," said David Levi in an interview to *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*. "I did not want to run now, but I have no choice; I cannot restrain myself anymore."

Polish Spokesman: Exchange of Diplomats 'Imminent'

TA091957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1915 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Poland says that diplomatic relations with Israel will be established only when the Middle East problems have been ironed out. At the same time, the Polish Government spokesman confirmed to our correspondent Yisra'el Segal that the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries is imminent. Approximately 2 months ago, Israel relayed to Poland the name of its representative-designate, Mordekhay Paltzur, formerly the ambassador to the Dominican Republic, but the Polish Government has thus far not approved his accreditation to Warsaw. The Polish Government source also denied that Poland was supposed to serve as the transit point for the Soviet Jews when they leave for Israel.

Police Detain 3 for Hoisting Flag on Temple Mount

TA091115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Approximately half an hour ago three people, belonging to the group calling itself 'Faithful of the Temple Mount' and to the Tehiya, attempted to hoist the Israeli flag on the Temple Mount. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that members of the Muslim Waqf tried to take the flag from them, at which point policemen intervened, took away the flag, and detained the three, two men and a woman.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds Press Conference 9 Jan

Initial Statement

LD092058 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2013 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Text" of statement by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the beginning of a press conference "this evening" attended by correspondents of European, Arab, and international radio and television networks and news agencies; place not given — recorded]

[Text] Libya will not budge an inch from its position and its policy that have placed all its capabilities at the disposal of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistence. Our historic national hero and teacher Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir termed this resistence the noblest phenomenon emanating from the Arabs in this area.

I affirm that the struggle of the Palestinians is the most sacred action of this time, equalled in terms of sacredness, nobility, and legitimacy only by the struggle of the blacks in South Africa. Libya will not hesitate to offer what the Palestinian resistance requests for the liberation of Palestine. And I personally will not hesitate, if the Palestinians ask me, to accept the establishment of Palestinian camps in Libyan territory if the aim is to liberate their occupied country.

Libya, or any other Arab country, is not responsible for the individual and suicide actions undertaken by the fedayeen, which are their own responsibility and sometimes happen even without orders from their command. Nor is it responsible for the manner and method used by the Palestinians and which they believe are necessary for their cause.

So long as the Palestinian question is not resolved by the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state, without racial or religious discrimination, which would bring together all the displaced Palestinian people, then the world will have to expect more acts of violence by the Palestinian people, and responsibility for this will be assumed by all the world.

Libya strongly calls for the elimination of the causes of terrorism, and Libya categorically rejects the description of the PLO and its fighting detachments as a terrorist organization or terrorist detachments, because this would mean the extermination of the Palestinian people and its dynamic forces in the name of fighting terrorism.

This is, in fact, what is being proposed by the United States with all wickedness and lack of ethics.

Describing the PLO and its detachments as terrorist organizations means that the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for liberation is a terrorist action.

If Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is a terrorist, if Yasir 'Arafat is a terrorist, and if Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist, then George Washington was a terrorist, and Lincoln was a terrorist, and also Garibaldi, Cavour, and Mazzini in Italy were terrorists. The real terrorism, which is rejected and which should be combated by the international community, is state terrorism. State terrorism is the strongest and most dangerous kind of terrorism. That is what the United States and Israel practice. Libya refuses to live under state terrorism and the continuous threats inside our borders presented by the United States. The Arab nation refuses to live permanently under state terrorism, which is practiced against it by the Israelis.

Libya might decide to go to war at any time in order to remove state terrorism from itself and from the Arab nation. At that time this would be considered self-defense according to Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The two operations in Rome and Vienna, it seems, are a reply to the mass murder of the Palestinians in Tunisia, a mass murder that was approved by the United States. But the United States is now objecting to the Palestinian revenge, which is a response to the action approved by the United States.

As independent states and members of the United Nations we do not commit such actions, actions such as the operations in Rome and Vienna. But as far as the Palestinians are concerned, they deem them an act of duty and revenge on the one hand, and on the other hand they are intended to draw the attention of the world to their cause.

Unfortunately, we, that is, all members of the international community, regardless of our efforts, will not be able to halt such action in the future, except by resolving the Palestinian problems.

At this historic opportunity, which the United States has given me in creating this international confrontation endangering the Mediterranean basin, I will shoulder the responsibility for liberating the Mediterranean from the U.S. presence henceforth. I will ally myself historically with all peace movements, in Europe with the Greens and the Bader movements to destroy U.S. bases in Europe and in the Mediterranean. This is the alliance which the United States will see that the alliance with the Palestinians, whoever, they are, is 1,000 times easier than the alliance with the peace movements in Europe, the Greens and the Bader which oppose the U.S. presence. [Sentence as heard]

Moreover I will exploit this historic opportunity, which the United States and Israel have given me in creating this joint confrontation between them and against us, to carry out new action to unite the Arab nation.

Moreover, I will ally myself with Western Europe, and I will also assume responsibility for forming the presence of Mediterranean states that would create a new international zone from Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Arab and African states to protect peace, human civilization, trade, tourism, and communications; to promote joint human cultural development; to develop economic and security cooperation; and to work for removing foreign fleets and military bases from the Mediterranean. Yesterday I submitted to Western Europe a plan to develop cooperation and resolve the problems between us in a friendly manner, to set up a center for Interpol, and to extradite criminals and terrorists.

Moreover, I will assume responsibility for ending the Gulf war, so that all rifles may be directed toward the real threat represented by the U.S.-Israeli alliance. I am ready to go to Tunis and meet the Tunisian brothers, and to go to Iraq and Iran to my brothers in Arabism and Islam there.

During these crucial days, the Arab and Islamic nation has carried the slogan: Support your brother whether he is right or wrong. I must come to them bearing the slogan: If my brother and I were against my cousin yesterday, today my cousin and I are against the enemy.

Press Questions

LD092308 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2204 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Press conference by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with unidentified correspondents of European, Arab, and international radio and television networks and news agencies on 9 January; place not given; some correspondents' questions in English with superimposed translation — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, just last night you told Western ambassadors that an act of violence is an act of madness, but now you say you support violence as part of the Palestinian struggle. It seems that you are saying two things at the same time. I would like to have your answer.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, it seems that you have not understood what I said, and you should go back to what I have said in order to understand.

[Question] Is violence an act of madness? And if violence is an act of madness, are those whom you call freedom fighters mad?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [pauses, then laughs] These are irrelevant issues that have no effect.

[Question] What did you tell the ambassadors last night? Was it your opinion about violence?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I said what I have just summed up in the press statement.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, what is your response to the U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets in the United States?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is being studied.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, are U.S. citizens still free to leave Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] They are free to leave the Jamahiriyah, and I will accept those among them who want to stay in the Jamahiriyah, or who seek political asylum in the Jamahiriyah.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, what do you think is the possibility of U.S. military action against your country now?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yesterday and today the United States threatened to use military force, to use military force.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, you have had reports, I am sure, that President Reagan said: You are flaky. I would like to ask you to answer me, in English if possible, because he said about....

[Translator] Flaky? What do you mean by that?

[Question] [laughs] Please do not ask me. President Reagan said you are flaky. I suppose flaky means someone whose brain is not working very well.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who said that?

[Translator] Reagan said it about the brother leader.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I have not heard that Reagan is a doctor or a psychiatrist. I know that he was a bad actor.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, could you confirm that yesterday you said the Palestinian resistance should be restricted to the occupied territories; is this true?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] You have to review what I said yesterday.

[Question] Do again explain to what extent the Palestinian struggle should take place; only within the occupied territories or also outside?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are struggling for the liberation of Palestine. Other than that it concerns the Palestinians.

[Question] Would you approve again of what happened in Rome and Vienna?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I said that as independent states we do not commit such actions; but as far as the Palestinians are concerned it might be necessary as far as they are concerned.

[Question] So this amounts to a sign of approval of this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It does not mean approval. You are fishing in troubled waters. You are not seeking the truth. This fisherman does not serve the cause of peace and international understanding. This is the same mentality as of Reagan and the Israelis.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, please excuse us, you told the ambassadors that the Palestinians should concentrate their struggle inside Palestine, does it mean [word indistinct] that they should not attack ships and airports?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This concerns the Palestinians.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, last night you said you join West Europeans in fighting terrorism. But there seems to be a significant gap between the definition of terrorism and the definition of terrorism by many West European states. Many West European states, for instance, do not consider Israel as a terrorist state.

How do you plan to reconcile these differences and work together?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But Western Europe also does not recognize that Libya is a terrorist state, and this is the fundamental disagreement between Western Europe and America.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, how will you align yourself with the peace movements in Europe. What, directly, will Libya do to force U.S. military bases out of Europe?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We shall promote the peace movement in Europe and will ally ourselves with it. This will certainly wreck the U.S. presence in Europe in the future. Moreover, the Mediterranean states must cooperate for the evacuation of foreign fleets from the Mediterranean.

[Question] What does it mean to align yourself — by political support, money, people?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It means supporting [da'muha] them.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, yesterday Libyan radio said that Ronald Reagan's speech is tantamount to a declaration of war. Isn't what you are saying, that you want to liberate the Mediterranean from the U.S. presence, also tantamount to a declaration of war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] On the contrary. This is a call for peace. I call for removing the fuse from the Mediterranean Sea.

[Question] Sir, were you rather surprised by the lack of West European support for the U.S. measures?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Support to whom?

[Translator] Support to the Jamahiriyah [as heard].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are satisfied with the stance of Western Europe.

[Question] Col al-Qahdhafi, when you last met with Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], what did you discuss with him?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is none of your business.

[Question] Do you realy believe that the United States is militarily threatening you? And if so, what are you doing to prepare for that?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, we believe that it is threatening us militarily. And so we will change our thinking toward the various international groupings. We will not lack allies. We will also recall what I said on 28 March last year and before last year at the Al-Nasir Base, to the effect that we may tip the balance in the Mediterranean if we feel that our existence is endangered by a superpower like the United States.

[Question] Do you mean, by helping the Soviets to increase their presence?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Everything is possible in a time of despair.

[Question] But how can you best tip the balance?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] By increasing the weight in one of the sides of the scales, and then the balance is tipped.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, could you comment please on reports we have heard that Libya has sent a message through a neutral country to the United States? And if this is true, what are the contents of this message?

[Al-Qadhdfafi] Can you repeat the question, please?

[Question] I am sorry. We have heard reports that Libya has forwarded to the United States, using the help of a neutral country, some sort of message to the United States. Could you tell us if this is correct?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not exactly remember, but there were a number of attempts by friendly countries — Italy, Yugoslavia, and other countries — to improve relations between the two countries. But, unfortunately, these attempts were not successful because of the arrogance and inflexibility of the U.S. Administration and its inability to understand the matters, or its ignoring of the realities. I believe that the United States is now controlled by the spirit of the Crusades and is extremely anti-Semitic, by this I mean against Arabism and against Islam. This is a rotten and ugly crusader spirit. This position, hostile to us, cannot be interpreted other than by racism and the spirit of the Crusades.

[Question] To what extent do you expect the Arab foreign ministers' conference, which is due to be held soon on U.S. threats against Libya, to adopt a unified Arab stand to confront the U.S. assault against the region, all the more because there economic pressure that the United States can begin to put on Arab states other than Syria and Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yesterday and today I have been in continuous contact with all the Arab presidents, amirs, and kings, and I have spoken with some of them more than once. It has been agreed that an emergency meeting of the Arab League be convened at the foreign ministers' level. It may take place next Monday [13 January] in Tunis. The point at issue is to deal with the United States on a reciprocal basis, because Libya has been subjected to this only because of its pan-Arab position.

In fact, there are no bilateral Libyan-U.S. problems, but there is an Arab-U.S.-Israeli problem. These sanctions, if the United States deems them sanctions, are directed against the Arab nation, because the United States has decided to punish anyone who raises his voice for the right of the Arab nation to live in peace, to act for the liberation of Palestine, or to unite this nation. The United States then wants to impose sanctions against him and threatens him with the use of force if he does not back down. This is an unacceptable matter that leads to confrontation.

[Question] Do you expect, in the light of this....

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] All the Arab rulers and presidents,

all of them have agreed with me on the need to do something serious this time that would bring the United States to its senses. This is an opportunity to review accounts with the United States with which we have been very very patient while it is totally biased toward the Israelis and supplies them with all means of destroying the Arab existence. We have been very patient with the United States, to the extent that our pan-Arab existence from the Atlantic to the Gulf has been damaged. It was the United States that enabled Israel to reach Tunisia, and it is now equipping it to strike Yemen.

In this respect, the Iraqi foreign minister has said at a press conference in Fes during the current Islamic foreign ministers' conference that Iraq has spotted a squadron of Israeli aircraft — of course, U.S. aircraft in fact — and the pilots are U.S. nationals pretending to be Israelis. Israeli aircraft are fueled in mid-air by U.S. means and are guided by U.S. ships in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. These Israeli aircraft then were on their way to strike the Yemen Arab Republic. But they were discovered — it seems that a technical fault had occurred — and they turned back.

[Question] We are expecting the United States to apply more pressure to more Arab and Islamic countries particularly following the ICO condemnation of the United States.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, Reagan is reckless, challenging the Arabs. He replied when asked: Do you not fear Arab reaction? The Arabs appreciate Al-Qadhdhafi in words only. I have said that this was a challenge to the Arab nation and to the U.S. nation.

[Question] Colonel, the issue of the suicide squads whose formation were declared by the people's congresses, could you explain to us the indications and dimensions....

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] This is a matter that concerns the popular masses who have decided to set it up. Even at the present there is a congress held for the Arabs at one of the municipalities in Libya — it seems to be in the central area. The Arabs residing in that municipality have decided to set up suicide squads to respond to the United States when necessary.

[Question] Can we say that the task of these squads is confined to responding to the current U.S. threats?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If the United States attacks us in our homes, we will respond to it in its home. If it threatens us in our homes, we must threaten it in its home.

[Question] The other day on your tractor you suggested that there is no evidence of Libyan backing for the attacks in Rome and Vienna. But, in fact, the people you call your brothers in Tunisia said they have received Libyan backing. They showed some citizens who used to work here and whose passports were confiscated when they left the Jamahiriyah. Those passports were put in the hands of the people who committed the acts in Vienna. How do you explain that?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is an insignificant matter that does not constitute evidence. Furthermore, it is basically fabricated. It is possible to make any such fabrication without limitation. I do not believe that such an insignificant matter could lead to confrontation between states. He takes pride in it as evidence.

[Question, in English] Col al-Qadhdhafi, when you say that, if attacked, Libya would attack American (?interests) [words indistinct]?

[Translator] You believe that these are the economic measures?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No. No. I am talking about the Arab fedayeen and the friends of the Arabs.

[Question, in English] Let me ask my question in a better way. Do you consider the economic sanctions suggested by President Reagan an attack of the sort that would warrant a suicide response by Libya or another military response from the Jamahiriyah?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, the suicide attack would be a response to a military attack. However, Libya has not been affected by these measures announced by Reagan.

[Question] Are you saying, Col al-Qadhdhafi, that if the U.S. companies and some American experts left Libya that this will not affect you at all?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, it will not affect us. This was taken into consideration many years ago. Reagan is a fool. He thinks that this is something new or unexpected. But we cannot blame Reagan — we blame the American people who elected him.

[Question] But Col al-Qadhdhafi, there are American oil technicians, and you need their expertise. If they leave the oil fields in Libya, then this will ruin your economy.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I said that we expected this measure years ago. The United States and its citizens who are in Libya are the ones who will lose.

[Question] Do you expect the West European companies to resume the work that was being done by the U.S. companies?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Western Europe and Eastern Europe and everywhere. Even the Americans themselves. The Americans who are with me and not with Reagan.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, would you consider freezing U.S. assets in Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] All this is under study.

[Question] Brother leader, is the European position toward the U.S. demand to impose an economic blockade on Libya nearly united in its rejection of this demand? Will this influence the basic people's congresses in their decisions on foreign policies?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Please repeat the question because I was using headphones.

[Question repeated]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Definitely. In the light of the European positions, the Libyan people, in their basic people's congresses, will decide Libyan policies toward Western Europe. But you should know that there are great joint interests which link Western Europe with Libya, and these joint interests do not exist between Libya and the United States. That is why the U.S. action is characterized by dizziness, irresponsibility, and miscalculation. The European action is contrary to that, and is characterized by responsibility and consideration of the joint interests between the two sides. That is why it was contradictory to the U.S. action. There are hundreds of European companies that work in Libya; there are tens of thousands of Europeans who work in Libya; there are tens of joint companies between Libya and Western Europe; there are investment in billions [currency unspecified] between the two sides. Europe appreciates these interests; Lib a also appreciates these interests. This is why the handling of the problems between the two sides is characterized by consideration for these interests and their great volume — it is also characterised by responsibility. But the United States does not consider the European interests; it does not care about thousands of Europeans, tens of thousands of Europeans, in Libya. It does not care about the interests of hundreds of companies from Western Europe that are currently working in Libya, nor about the tens of joint companies between Libya and Western Europe, nor about the great investments which benefit both sides. The United States does not consider this, but it wants to sacrifice the interests of the others for the sake of its domination of the world and its imperialism. From this we know why the European action is responsible and reasonable, not careless — while the American action is foolish and irresponsible.

[Question] Brother Colonel, could you reveal to some extent the nature of the Arab action that you will carry out to unite the Arab nation — if this is possible?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course you know about the project concerning Arab unity, which goes hand in hand with other projects, without a political form — I mean the substance of political form, of uniting the scientific research institutions — grains, gas, energy, and water. They are under study in the Arab countries. I also expect that unification steps will be soon be announced between Libya and a number of Arab countries.

[Question] Do these countries include Syria?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, Syria is at the forefront.

[Question] What is the role played or being played by the Libyan-Syrian-Iranian alliance in confronting the ferocious imperialism against the three countries in general and the Jamahiriyah in particular?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No doubt this alliance is taken into account by the imperialist-Zionist pact and its supporters. The alliance is a source of great strength for Libya, Syria, and Iran. We do not thus compromise this alliance. In fact we strengthen it because it is a source of real strength.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, could you explain why [words indistinct], and how do you see this problem being resolved? Do you think there could be a compromise which allows for Libyan recognition of Israel's right to exist?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The solution is as I have expressed in the press statement given at the beginning.

[Question] Sir, may I return for once to the economic point. I am from Dutch television. You are about to sign an agreement on economic cooperation with the Benelux countries soon. Are you not surprised that the Netherlands, which is a staunch ally of the United States, is now dissociating itself from the United States?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What I have said about Western Europe is applicable to the Netherlands. There is an important future for relations between Libya and the Netherlands. There are considerable investments which will be utilized between the two countries.

[Question] Do you believe the U.S. measures will affect trade relations between Libya and countries like the Netherlands and other West European countries? Will they increase?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, we have felt that the United States wants to destroy the common interests between us and West Europe. It has now become apparent that the United States wants to sabotage the interests of others and wants to sacrifice West European and its interests. In fact, it wants to sacrifice the security of Western Europe when it deploys medium-range nuclear missiles in every West European state. This means that the first nuclear strike will be received by Western Europe while the United States will be secure beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The United States now wants to destroy West European economic interests. In actual fact, I have felt that I am expressing the interests of the ordinary European citizen. I receive letters from ordinary citizens from West Europe in which they tell me: The words which we cannot say, you yourself express on our behalf.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, may I ask what almost appears to have to be a personal question? If the United States were your friend and not your enemy, would you be an influential leader to this extent in the Arab and Islamic worlds?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [laughing] It is possible that the U.S. challenge places responsibilities on me — responsibilities that meet with the support of many people in the world. This challenge has been beneficial.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, do you see yourself as the spiritual successor of President 'Abd al-Nasir?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Generally speaking, we are faithful to the testimony of 'Abd al-Nasir. We are the students of 'Abd al-Nasir. He is our teacher. At any rate, 'Abd al-Nasir was our teacher.

[Question] In the light of the Arab and international support which the Jamahiriyah has enjoyed recently and which was transformed into (?condemnation) of the United States, how can we describe the current U.S. position? And as opposed to that, how can we describe the position of the Libyan Jamahiriyah?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is clear that the U.S. position is very weak, and all the U.S. replies were absurd and emotional. The U.S. position is now [word indistinct] by all states of the world. This international comprehensive confrontation of the United States and the comprehensive international support for Libya caused the U.S. President to make a series of decisions yesterday that are characterized by frivolity and aimed at saving face. Libya has gained internationally from this confrontation and has been considered the victim of a superpower's terrorism. It has become apparent from an analysis of U.S. foreign policy that it has overlooked the acts of violence in the world and how to deal with them, and has overlooked the problem of Palestine and its roots, while the President of the United States, the biggest state in the world, talks about Abu Nidal, [word indistinct] Palestinian, and a group of three individuals — this is a logic that has become a laughing stock throughout the world. A superpower such as the United States and its President should discuss the negative problem, its reasons, the wave of violence in the world, and the reasons that pushed the Palestinians to suicide. He leaves the roots and discusses the shells. Where is Abu Nidal? Let Reagan make himself a police dog and sniff out where Abu Nidal is. Let him go and work as a spy to find out where Abu Nidal is. Let him move incognito and search for Abu Nidal. Let him work as a police investigator. That is how absurd he is.

[Question] Do you think it would be useful, Col al-Qadhdhafi for you to meet President Reagan? He invited you in fact to Washington.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In principle I do not reject meetings and understanding, but if the American President is a poor fellow by nature, he is a poor fellow by nature. In fact, if he is under the influence of Zionism, or if he has arteriosclerosis due to old age, if he is affected by the stomach cancer from which he suffered, then he cannot help it. Under such circumstances an encounter with him might not be useful. I wish him good recovery, God willing, poor fellow.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, you spoke about the European attitude as responsible in comparison with America's attitude. About a year ago, your relations with Europe were not good, are they better now?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, now we have sensed a danger from outside the region of Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Arab countries. We are now sure of the existence of a real U.S. sabotage of the interests of this region, and a real threat to peace in this region. Therefore, we are going to drop many problems between us and West Europe. We have decided to tackle problems between us through a method — a method marked by persistence, patience, and ability to absorb problems — and to lay down priorities for cooperation. In the face of this external U.S. threat, we have realized that we are much closer to one another. America is an opponent of Europe, the Mediterranean states, and the Arab and African countries, even though the European governments are unable to express this for well-known political reasons. But the people are expressing this everyday. And I also voice this, on their behalf, to America.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi it appears now that there will be no American military action against the Jamahiriyah, and that the American measures have been confined to economic sanctions. What would be the best way for us to report the reaction to the sanctions suggested by President Reagan? Will there be a Libyan response or are you going simply to ignore them?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] They deserve a response of the same nature, not just Libyan response but an Arab and international response. Libyan jurists are working on this now. O.K. Thank you very much. Good-bye. [preceding two sentences in English]

Al-Turayki Calls for Arab Measures Against U.S.

GF101119 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (QNA) — Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, has called on all Arab countries to adopt "appropriate measures" against the United States in reply to its decisions against his country.

In a statement published today in the UAE nespaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Turayki said that all the Arab assets in the United States are subject to the same decisions, which contravene the free economic policy of the United States. He stated that his country is studying the feasibility of freezing U.S. assets in Libya, as Washington has done. He described the U.S. economic sanctions against his country as symbolic and not effective. He said trade cooperation between the two countries has been nil since 1981. The Libyan official emphasized that "these sanctions will fail and that the departure of Amercians working in Libya will not affect Libya's economy, rather, it will greatly harm foreign companies." The U.S. measures were not a surprise to us, Al-Turayki said. He described these measures as part of the chain of U.S. terrorism against Libya since 1975.

U.S. Official Cited on Possible Additional Measures

LD091551 Tripoli JANA in English 1455 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. Administration will take additional measures if Libya doesn't stop its support for terrorism.

This comment discloses the patent intention of U.S. Administration towards Al-Jamahiriyah. It also expresses the disappointment U.S. officials are suffering from regarding the economic measures announced by Reagan yesterday.

Reagan Declares 'State of National Emergency'

LD101305 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The head of the U.S. Administration, Reagan, has declared a state of national emergency to face the Libyan danger. Reagan has stated that: Libya's action constitutes an abnormal and extraordinary threat to U.S. foreign policy and to national security; hence, I declare a state of national emergency to deal with this danger.

In addition, the military spokesman of the U.S. State Department has stated that the American Administration will be

adopting additional measures if Libya does not refrain from supporting what he called terrorism. This statement exposes the premeditated intention of the U.S. Government toward the Jamahiriyah. It also expresses the disappointment felt by officials in the U.S. Administration regarding their economic measures announced the day before yesterday by Reagan.

U.S. Senator Seeks To Block Saudi Arms Deal
LD091913 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Senator (Allen Perason) has called on President Reagan to abandon his plan to sell about $1 billion worth of Aemrican arms. In a statement broadcast by Voice of America today, the Senator said that the Saudis have declared their stand by Libya and that he and a majority of Senate members will put forward a bill for stoping the proposed deal.

It is worth mentioning that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has assured the brother commander in a telephone conversation of the Saudi Arab people's stand by their brothers, the Libyan Arab people.

Commentary on Reagan's View of U.S. National Security
LD100323 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0046 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President said in justifying the order he issued to his government banning trading with the Jamahiriyah and in justifying his administration's escalation of the situation against the Jamahiriyah, that the policies and actions of Libya constitute abnormal and extraordinary threats to U.S. national security and the foreign policy of America. Therefore he, i.e. Reagan, declared a national state of emergency for dealing with what he called this threat.

The adage: An excuse worse than the crime, applies to this justification and makes one wonder about the boundaries of U.S. national security. The definition of these borders of U.S. national security will define who is the aggressor and who is the one being attacked.

Where do the legitimate borders of American security end and how far do the borders of this illegitimate security extend? Does the Jamahiriyah constitute a threat to U.S. national security inside its own legitimate borders? America's eastern land border is the meeting point of the American land with the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and America's water border for the eastern part is the last point of its territorial waters in the Atlantic Ocean. This is precisely the very American territory which is the field of the U.S. national security which the United States has the right to defend and to accuse anyone who tries to violate it as constituting a threat to the U.S. national security. But for the United States to consider that its security borders stretch to inside the Arab homeland and the Arab waters, make it in this instance an aggressive state; its presence beyond its land and water borders does not enjoy any legitimacy at all.

The Libyans did not send fleets close to the American territorial waters in the Atlantic Ocean or violate the American territorial waters. If the Libyans have done this, then Reagan would have had the right to say that Libya constitutes a threat to U.S. national security. It is America that has sent its fleets to the waters of the Mediterranean. These fleets do not carry innocent American tourists, nor do they carry any goods which they want dissiminate in the Mediterranean region. They carry armies and aircraft, and the machinery of war and destruction. The presence of such fleets in the Mediterranean is condemned in toto even if these fleets did not shell any shores of the Mediterranean, because the probability of attack against any country which opposes the American aggressive policy continues.

Since the Mediterranean region and the Arab homeland are not a part of the U.S. national security, the presence of America with its fleets and armies constitutes the direct danger. This danger threatens the national security of the Arab nation and, therefore, it has the right to feel that it is being threatened with danger, and not America. The aggression is the presence of the Americana fleets in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea, and in the Arabian Sea. It is the right of the Arab nation to resist and to take any step that would lead to eliminating the American danger. In this instance the Arabs are not attacking the U.S. national security; they are defending their pan-Arab security.

As to the U.S. foreign policy, to which Reagan said that Libya constitutes a threat, it is the policy of aggression to which a free people, who have decided to live as master over their own territory, cannot possibly succumb. The people who resist such a policy resist it in defense of themselves and the cause of freedom.

America, which is arrogant about its strength, does not imagine the possibility of dealing with others from the position of equality. For any country in the world to be acceptable to America, it must be submissive to it and subservient to it. The Libyan Arab people refuse to be submissive and subservient to anyone in this world. They do not need America to be pleased with them.

If America understands this rejection of threat and danger, it can, from its position as an aggressive terroristic state, understand it as it wishes, but it cannot possibly convince anyone in the world that it has the right to make the Libyan Arabs kneel down. It cannot at all make the Libyans say they are pleased with U.S. foreign policy, even if the United States continues to practice the falsification and lies for a decade or decades.

We resist the aggressive U.S. foreign policy since it constitutes a threat to the national security of the Arabs. If this resistance is a threat to the U.S. national security, then we do not conceal our opposition stance and our preparedness for fighting against this so-called U.S. national security.

The United States is escalating the situation daily toward the war against the Jamahiriyah. Among the reasons for this are: the gains and successes, which the Jamahiriyah is achieving daily for the cause of freedom locally, pan-Arabism, and internationally; and the role of the Jamahiriyah in enlightening the people, unmasking the ugly American face, and exposing the exploitative U.S. capitalist regime which destroys freedom and is lethal to the

happiness of man.

But the American escalation of the situation does not frighten the people of the Jamahiriyah, and all America's measures — from the boycott to the blockade, and the flexing of muscle — cannot possibly make the Jamahiriyah budge a single iota from its principled and solid and firm stance and its everlasting committment to the cause of freedom.

For the Libyans, who now produce not just the essential commodities, but also luxuries — no harm can be done to them, and the futile U.S. boycott will have no effect on them. The loser, with all certainty, in the battle of weapons and the battle of economy is America.

Commentator Notes Threat to U.S. Policies

LD091511 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The former Reagan national security adviser, Robert McFarlane has stated that had he been adviser to President Reagan now, he would have advised him to launch a military operation against Libya because it is a terroristic state, as he put it.

A JANA commentator viewed this statement: We are no longer surprised by such statements from officials of the American Administration who cling to their positions now and those leave as a result of the conflict within the American black house. This is because these people cannot differentiate between freedom and what they choose to call terrorism and because they use terrorism as a means to choke freedom. Thus they call freedom terrorism and try to bestow on terrorism the character of freedom.

The commentator adds: Libya, which the United States has been fighting with all means, represents to the oppressed and vanquished people, as well as to those who aspire to freedom and the progressive forces, a stronghold of struggle and a symbol of freedom. All these forces have adopted the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as an international platform for the liberation movements. However hard the trumpets of propaganda, and retired statesmen, and those who still speak for the others try to depict Libya as a base for terrorism, and however hard they try to run after such a mirage, the Jamahiriyah, as understood by all freedom-lovers and those who love the final emanicipation of man, will remain stronger than their naive statements.

In conclusion, the commentator said that despite their distortion of the meanings and concepts of language, the Americans will not be able to turn freedom into terrorism and Libya will always pose a threat to the national security and policies of the United States.

JANA Notes U.S.-Egyptian Military Air Exercises

LD101135 Tripoli JANA in English 0932 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Egyptian capital, Rabi Athani 28, Jan. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday to the east of Cairo and Port Said a joint Egyptian-American manoeuvres were staged, and will continue until 15 January, to train on mid-air refuelling.

On the other hand, on Wednesday night, 20 U.S. aircraft were transfered from Crete base to take part in these manoeuvres.

USSR Not To 'Stand Idly By' on U.S. Sanctions

LD101308 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has announced that it will not stand idly by vis-a-vis the United States imposition of sanctions against Libya. A senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official stated the day before yesterday [8 January] that Moscow will continue its support for the Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. terrorism. Mikhail Kapitsa, one of the Soviet deputy foreign ministers at a news conference stated: We have supported and will continue to support Libya in any sphere in confronting this crude U.S. imperialist pressure. He termed the policy of American terrorism against Libya as a hostile one.

International Reaction to U.S. Call for Sanctions

Canada Not Recalling Experts

LD091803 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Canadian Experts Will Not Be Recalled by Their Government" — JANA headline]

[Text] Ottawa, Rabi Athani 27, January 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Canadian foreign minister has stated that his country will not recall its experts working in Al-Jamahiriyah.

Speaking at a press conference, he has said that the Canadian Government doesn't feel it necessary to discuss the recalling of Canadian experts in Libya.

Spain Rejects Economic Measures

LD091756 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Madrid, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Spain has stressed that it rejects any economic measures against Al-Jamahiriyah, pointing out that it doesn't join U.S. Government to impose economic sanctions against the Libyan Arab people.

An official spokesman for the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that his country stood against the implementation of economic measures against Al-Jamahiriyah.

Portugal Not To Support Measures

LD091759 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Reagan's Call Rejected by Portugal" — JANA headline]

[Text] Paris, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — An official spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Office said that his country would not support the imposition of economic sanctions against Libya, pointing out that Portugal had been watching with worry the developments in the Arab region.

Speaking at a press conference, he stressed that his country respected the sovereignty of all states on their lands and supported the just rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

World Media Cited

LD091739 Tripoli JANA in English 1443 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus and Other Capitals, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Both of Reagan's renewed call for the imposition of economic sanctions against Al-Jamahiriyah and the escalation of U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations against it have been described as senseless and ridiculous and that they will make the Libyan Arab people more resolute in facing up to the imperialists' schemes against the Arab nation in its entirety.

Some of these commentaries were broadcast or released from the following:

1 Damascus Radio
2 The Soviet news agency (TASS)
3 Yugoslavia's TV station
4 REUTERS

U.S. 'Disappointed' at UK Reaction on Sanctions

LD091822 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1754 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] London, 9 Jan (JANA) — U.S. terrorist policy was disappointed when it failed to change the British position which rejects the American hostility toward Libya.

U.S. Ambassador to Britain Charles Price failed to convince British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe that Britain should change its position, which rejects the American aggressive schemes against the Jamahiriyah. After the meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, the U.S. ambassador looked pale, worried, and miserable.

The U.S. ambassador, appeared on British television with a worried expression, looking ashamed and disappointed because America, as reports by observers unanimously reported, expected Britain to lead European countries and to set an example for them in unhesitatingly following U.S. imperialism. That is why the U.S. ambassador left the meeting with Geoffrey Howe with his face showing a thousand marks of bitterness, despair, and isolation, and in spite of his diplomatic experience he could not hide his feelings from the cameras of the press photographers and the British television.

U.S. Freezes Assets Due to Lack of Allies' Support

LD091535 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The American Administration has been disturbed by the support given by 45 Islamic countries to the Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Conference Organization's declaration of support for and stand by the Libyan Arab people. The American Administration tried to influence the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference's strong stand. Reagan sent a message to the participants in an attempt to deceive them about his hostile stands toward the Libyan Arab people.

The head of the American Administration was disappointed also because his allies have refused to join in his measures against the Libyan Arab people. The news agencies have reported that he has resorted to freezing all the Libyan assets in America in an attempt to contain Libya after he found himself checked by his allies who declined to go along with his economic measures against the Libyan Arab people.

The American CNN television network has conducted an interview with one of the American citizens living in the Jamahiriyah in which he described Reagan's demand for Americans to leave Libya as unreasonable. He affirmed that he and his colleagues are completely satisfied with their stay in the Jamahiriyah. The American television station also said that the American citizens in Libya feel that the sanctions which Reagan has imposed on Libya were a poor, losing attempt to save his government's face.

PRC Spokesman Denounces U.S.-Zionist Threats

LD091725 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — China has denounced U.S.-Zionist threats against Al-Jamahiriyah. In a press statement, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that his country was worried vis-a-vis the U.S.-Zionist threats to conduct a military action against Al-Jamahiriyah under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

Turkish Prime Minister Affirms Links With Libya

LD101037 Tripoli JANA in English 0936 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Ankara, Rabi Athani 29, Jan 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Tugut Ozal the prime minister of Turkey confirmed the depth of the existing relations and links between his country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement published by the Turkish news agency, he said that Turkey has good and steady relations with Libya which reach for a very [words indistinct]. These relations are based on more than economic bases and that can not be denied. [Sentence as received]

The statements of the Turkish prime minister came as a reply to Reagan's call for boycott on Libya.

Solidarity Committee in UK To Hold Demonstration

LD091309 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] London, 9 Jan (JANA) — The Committee for Solidarity With the Libyan Arab People, which was formed here recently in reply to the American provocations and aggressive threats to the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary command, held a meeting in London last night.

The committee adopted a number of resolutions, the most important of which is the resolution calling for holding a solidarity rally to be attended by Arab, Muslim, British, and foreign groups and organizations that are sympathetic and supportive of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's position. The rally has been fixed for Saturday evening.

The committee has also decided to organize a demonstration of Arab, Muslim, British, and foreign groups and organizations in Britain which would proceed to the U.S. Embassy to protest the aggressive U.S. threats and provocations against the Libyan Arab people in the afternoon of Saturday 18 January 1986. The committee decided also to set up committees to follow up the events and adopt whatever measures are necesary to deal with any situation.

Formation of 'Suicide Cells' Against Zionists Urged

LD100059 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0014 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Unscheduled announcement, delivered prior to news bulletin]

[Text] Hebrew injustice threatens the national existence of the Arab nation with destruction [words indistinct]. But it is threatening the entire Arab homeland right to its depth. The enemy war minister has declared that the Arab capitals will not be safe from strikes; in fact the enemy has actually carried out aggressions against Arab capitals, and in 1982 it occupied an Arab capital. In 1948 it occupied Palestine and its capital, Jerusalem. The stopping and destruction of the Zionist death train is the responsibility of the masses of the Arab nation in the Arab homeland, and the stopping and destruction of the Zionist death train can be achieved by one means — to attack it by bullets and bombs. The interests of the Zionist enemy and America everywhere are but wagons in the Zionist death train, and their destruction one by one is a destruction of the wagons of this train.

Therefore, let the Arab masses be transformed into suicide cells to dive on the Zionist death train, destroy it, and set it ablaze, because the future of our nation will remain endangered unless the enemy and the Hebrew injustice are destroyed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly Consulted Psychiatrist

AU101122 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, Jan 10 (AFP) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is a patient of eminent Austrian psychiatrist Franz Gerstenbrand, a specialist in mental illnesses, Professor Gerstenbrand's surgery said today.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, who visited in March 1982 for talks with former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, has had several consultations with Professor Gerstenbrand, a very reliable source said here.

Professor Gerstenbrand is based in Innsbruck and is currently on holiday, but his surgery today confirmed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, was one of his patients.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian, Moroccan Envoys

LD091624 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid dealing with the question of Arab unity and the Arab-American confrontation. In his message, the Algerian president assured the brother leader that Algeria will stand by Libya in times of peace and war against the common enemy, America and Zionism.

At noon today, the brother leader received Brother Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser of King Hassan II, who conveyed to him a message from King Hassan II affirming Morocco's support for Libya vis-a-vis the U.S. threats and blockade.

The Lebanese paper *AL-SHARQ* has reported that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has contacted Arab kings and presidents and asked them to close ranks in the face of any aggression against Libya by the United States and the Zionist enemy. In an exclusive report from Riyadh, the paper said that the United States will be faced by a unified Arab decision against its economic and military interests in the Middle East and the world if it takes aggressive action against Libya.

The paper disclosed that there is a comprehensive Arab plan which has been prepared for implementation against the United States and its allies in case of any aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Jallud Speaks at Palestine Revolution Celebration

LD100918 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Producers' Hall in Tripoli on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the start of the Palestinian armed revolution. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud attended the meeting and delivered a speech in which he greeted the martyrs of the Arab and Palestinian nation who flooded the road to liberation and unity with their chaste blood. He also greeted the Arab nation's martyr of this century, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Jallud affirmed that the ceremony was not an ordinary one but an occasion to learn lessons, to recall history, to renew energies, intensify determination, and renew the pledge to continue the struggle and cling to the gun.

He affirmed that through popular revolution and the thinking of the masses, the Libyan people have become a huge force feared

by the imperialists and the Zionists. He pointed out that this was the reason that prompted the U.S. Government to initiate a special dossier for Libya and to consider it the enemy.

Jallud affirmed that the Libyan Arab people have stood by the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and succeeded in foiling the capitulation agreement that had been concluded with the enemy. He also praised the struggle by the Palestinian popular masses inside the occupied territory.

The ceremony was attended by brother Abu Musa [Jibarah 'Abd al-Latif], the secretary of the Palestine National Salvation Front, who affirmed in a speech on the occasion the continuation of the Palestinian armed struggle and the liberation of the Palestinian territory by the gun, out of loyalty to the martyrs of the Palestine revolution and Arab revolution. He noted also that the capitulationist designs will not liberate Palestine. He also praised the support of the Jamahiriyah people for the Palestine people's struggle, affirming that had not been for the Jamahiriyah support, neither the Palestinian people nor the Lebanese people would have been able to defeat the NATO forces in Lebanon and expel the Zionist invaders from it.

Arab-African Union Committee Issues Statement

LD091941 Tripoli JANA in English 1449 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Bayan al-Awal, Rabi Athani 27, Jan 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On concluding its sessions yesterday afternoon in the city of Al-Bayan al-Awal (Banghazi), the Arab-African Union committee has released a statement and various economic proposals that will be forwarded to the union's committee for consideration among which is the study of the economic framework between the two countries of the union as well as a comprehensive plan for economic development.

In its released statement, the economic committee has condemned the amassing of military fleets in the Mediterranean Sea, because it represents a danger to peace in the region.

The committee notes with sorrow what is taking place in the Arab Maghreb region, because this increases the tension and obstructs the peaceful settlement attempts for the Sahara question. The circumstances now require mobilized efforts to confront the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The committee stresses the necessity for solving this problem through a referendum internationally observed in the same region.

The statement goes on to say that the committee sees that all capabilities should be mobilized to enable the Palestinian Arab people to be steadfast to confront the invading Zionists. The committee is of the opinion that the solution lies in the liberation of Palestine, the return of the Palestinian people to their land, and the establishment of their independent state.

The committee believes that more Arab efforts should be executed to face up to the Zionist penetration into the African Continent.

The committee believes it is necessary for the two countries of the union to coordinate their political stands in international forums in a manner conducive to achieving the national and pan-Arab objectives stemming from the noble principles of union's charter.

In the framework of strengthening the union, the committee has recommended studying the issues related to the transfer of individuals and possessions as well as the issue of citizenship of the nationals of the Arab-African Union.

Burkinabe Minister Arrives, Expresses Support

LD100548 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jan (JANA) — Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the National Council of the Revolution and minister of justice of Burkina Faso, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At Tripoli airport he was welcomed by Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. In a statement to JANA, Capt Compaore has underlined the depth of the excellent relations between the two countries and the two friendly peoples. He said: I have come to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to confirm the stance of the people of Burkina Faso by the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting the threats of American imperialism and Zionism to a people striving for their freedom and independence.

MAURITANIA

CMSN's Ould Deh Returns From Romania, Comments

AB041815 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1420 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Major Mohamed Ahmadou Ould Deh, member and permanent secretary of the CMSN, returned to Nouakchott yesterday from Bucharest, Romania, where he paid an official visit at the invitation of the Romanian Front for Socialist Democracy and Unity. In an interview with our reporter Salome Modebeye, the CMSN permanent secretary spoke about the talks he held in Romania:

[Begin Ould Deh recording] On the bilateral level, I held very fruitful talks with the foreign, trade, and defense ministers. [Passage indistinct] I was privileged to be received by His Excellency President Ceausescu to whom I delivered a message of friendship and brotherliness as well as the best wishes of His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMNS and head of state. I informed President Ceausescu of the major developments that have taken place since 12 December 1984. His Excellency very much appreciated the message and he asked me to convey his friendly and fraternal greetings as well as his best wishes to President Maaouiya.

Also, President Ceausescu, told me that he attaches a particular importance to Mauritania and expressed his desire to further strengthen the cooperation between our two countries and Romania's preparedness to assist us within the framework of our development efforts which I informed him about. [end recording]

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Receives Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid

LD100025 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received at the Royal Palace in Marrakech Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who was accompanied by Dr Muhammad Munir Zahrah, [words indistinct].

Saudi Posts, Telecommunications Minister Arrives

LD092325 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat 9 Jan (MAP) — Dr 'Alawi Darwish Kayyal, minister of posts, telephone, and telegraph of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived yesterday evening in Rabat on an official visit to Morocco.

In a statement at Rabat airport he expressed his pleasure at his visit to Morocco and mentioned that this visit comes as a response to the one made to Riyadh about a month ago by Mohand Laensar, the Moroccan minister of posts and telecommunications.

The Saudi minister of posts pointed out that he would take the opportunity of this visit to discuss the different problems of Arabsat, review matters of cooperation between both countries in the fields of exchange of experience, and discuss the connection of telephone and telex lines to facilitate contact between them.

The Saudi minister of posts is scheduled to hold discussions with a number of Moroccan officials and especially with his Moroccan counterpart, Mohand Laensar, to discuss the prospects for cooperation between both countries and the means of strengthening and developing them. They will also review the role of the two countries within the Arab world in order to strengthen Arab cooperation in the development of the communication network.

SUDAN

Committees Condemn U.S. 'Hostile Movements'

JN100945 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 10 (SUNA) — Sudanese revolutionary committees contact bureau condemned the American military hostile movements and the U.S. plan to stage a diplomatic and economic embargo on Libya. This came in a statement the bureau released here today. The statement hailed the heroic stance of the Libyan Arab people and the siding of sister Arab, African, Islamic and socialist bloc countries with the Libyan people. The statement further called on the Sudanese people to back the Libyan Arab people in its struggle against imperialism by voluteering to carry out this duty.

Unionist Party Condemns 'Terrorism' Against Libya

JN100950 Khartoum SUNA in English 0936 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 10 (SUNA) — The Unionist National Party has condemned the U.S. encouragement of terrorism against Libya. In a statement released here today the party announced its firm stand beside the Libyan people, calling on the Arab governments to surpass their differences and taking [as received] a united Arab stand for facing the U.S. and Zionist threats. It also called for the convening of an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss challenges facing the Arab nation.

Defense Minister Receives Libyan Envoy, Message

JN091523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) — Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah today received a written message from Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, member of the historical leadership of the 1 September revolution and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, on cooperation between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah. The message was conveyed by Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum.

The defense minister said that he discussed with Al-Fazzani the tense military situation in the Mediterranean and the threats against Libya. His excellency asserted that Sudan's stand on this issue is firm, as was announced in statements made by the official spokesman for the Transitional Military Council and the prime minister.

Debt Repayment to International Monetary Fund Begins

JN091154 Kartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 9 (SUNA) — Sudan started to repay its due debts amounting to 218 million dollars to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced *AL-AYYAM* daily issued here today quoting a ministerial source. The paper said that Sudan had payed 10 million dollars affirming its commitment to repay all IMF debts.

AL-AYYAM stated that the Sudanese delegations endeavor to negotiate the IMF conditions had succeeded and talks between Sudan and the IMF will be resumed next Saturday in Khartoum in a bid to reach an ideal agreement in the light of Washington talks held recently. The source pointed out that the Sudanese Government showed some reservations over some items in the draft agreement and raised the matter to the ministerial economic committee for study.

Arab Fund Lifts Ban on Loan Withdrawal

JN091227 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 9 (SUNA) — The Arab Fund for Economic Development and the Kuwaiti Fund had agreed to lift a ban on Sudan's withdrawing loans which had been withheld out to Sudan failure to honor debt repayments owed to these funds.

An announcement by Finance and Economic Planning Minister Sayyid Ahmad Tayfur 'Uthman said the Arab funds moreover agreed to offer Sudan new loans to be utilized in new development projects. The minister said that the Kuwaiti Fund agreed to finance a highway linking (Damazine) and Sinjah towns in the Central Region.

The two funds along with the Saudi fund as well agreed to offer Sudan a ten million dollar technical aid to be utilized in supporting agricultural and animal statistics departments as well as providing consultation services for the railway sector, 'Uthman said.

The minister returned from Kuwait on Tuesday after signing two agreements with the Arab and the Kuwaiti funds in this regard. The documents which were signed would enable Sudan to benefit from loans amount to more than 200 million dollars Mr 'Uthman explained.

Technical mission from the two funds are expected in the country in the first week of February to consider financing of new development projects in the electricity highways sectors in addition to the rehabilitation of Al-Rahad agricultural project in the Central Region, he added.

It must be recalled that the Saudi Fund had signed a similar agreement with Sudan whereby the latter will be able to withdraw from the loans that the Saudi Fund had withheld previously.

Report on Council of Ministers Meeting 8 Jan

JN091120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 9 (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers yesterday reviewed the progress of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the outcome of talks a Sudanese delegation had conducted in Washington recently. The Finance and Economic Planning Minister reported to the Council on the outcome of his visit to Kuwait during which an agreement was concluded for resumption of drawing from the loans allocated by the Arab and Kuwaiti funds to the Sudan.

The cabinet has also discussed the rising prices of commodities and the best way to control them, including measures to stop the smuggling of livestock.

It also reviewed the efforts being made to hold the national reconciliation conference and decided to step up its contacts with all the concerned political organizations in order tocreate a unified stance towards the conference.

The cabinet also decided to intensify contacts with the different political forces to coordinate their viewpoints on the issue scheduled to be discussed in the national conference. The Council tackled the hiking of prices and directed the concerned bodies to take necessary measures to abolish this phenomenon.

The cabinet finalized its meeting by reviewing the report drawn by the ministerial committee entrusted to revise the discrepancies in wages and salaries structure. The Council will resume reviewing the report in its coming session.

Cabinet Lifts Ban on Papers, Magazines

JN061238 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 6 (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers decided to lift ban from all magazines and newspapers which were banned during the defunct regime. The council decided also to lift the censorship which the defunct regime has imposed on foreign newspapers and magazines that reported issues concerning the Sudan Culture Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid explained to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published here today.

The Council of Ministers decided to cancel all taxes imposed on magazines and newspapers he added.

The Council of Ministers entrusted the culture and information minister to present another memorandum about the costs of all kinds of books so as to be discussed and then issue a decision in this regard.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Cited on Garang Stand

JN051123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 Jan (SUNA) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has denied that his country bargains the southern problem in Sudan with the Eritrean issue. Following a meeting held between him and Sudanese Communist Party (SCP) Secretary Ibrahim Nuqud, Haile Mariam said Ethiopia gives the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] leader John Garang the full freedom to leave Ethiopia at the time he please adding that Ethiopia had been shelter for all the Sudanese nationalists and patriotists who stood firmly against the defunct regime, the "SCP" mouthpiece newspaper issued today said.

Opposition Groups Banned From Arab Congress

NC091148 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 9 (AFP) — Delegations from groups opposed to the governments of several Arba countries will not be allowed to enter Sudan for an "Arab people's congress" here next week, so as not to harm Khartoum's relations with those countries, press reports said today.

The *ALAYAM* daily quoted Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub as specifically mentioning opposition groups from Iraq, Oman, Egypt, Bahrain, Jordan and Morocco.

The conference, set for January 14-17, is sponsored by Sudan's National Alliance for Salvation (NAS), an umbrella grouping of political parties and labour and professional associations which played a key role in the fall of the regime of Ja'far Numayri last April. The aim of the congress is to discuss how non-governmental Arab organisations can aid Sudan.

ALAYAM said NAS representatives, except for a pro-Iraqi Baath Socialist Party members, strongly objected to the bar decided by the cabinet in a prolonged meeting with Mr. Ayyub Tuesday night. They rejected a suggestion from the minister that the congress be postponed for further consultations on the list of invited delegates submitted earlier by the NAS.

The NAS argued that the congress was a non-governmental gathering in which government should not interfere in any way. But Mr. Ayyub replied that the authorities would not allow opponents of legitimate Arab regimes to take part in the meeting.

Al-Tayyib To Be Tried for Misuse of Power

JN061600 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) — Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former vice president who is currently being tried as a first defendant before the court investigating the transportation of Falashas to Israel, will appear next week before another court on charges of instigating threats and misusing power.

Al-Tayyib will be a second defendant in this case, while retired security Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali will appear before this court as a first defendant. Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali, who worked in the economic department fo the dissolved state security organ, faces charges subject to punishment under the penal code. These are related to intimidation and violation of the law with the aim of inflicting harm and obtaining bribes. The same defendant will later appear before courts on three other charges.

Defense Chief Withdraws From Falasha Case

JN061650 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) — In a sudden development in the issue of the transportation of the Falasha Jews, Attorney 'Abd al-'Aziz Shadu, chief of the defense team, today announced the termination of the defense at this stage. The court had listened to three of nine witnesses for the defense who were scheduled to appear in court, according to the defense counsel. Attorney Shadu, who is defending 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, the first defendant, asked the court at the beginning of today's session to halt the proceedings and investigate the testimony by the third witness for the defense during yesterday's session. Shadu told the court that he had agreed to represent the first defendant out of his belief in his sacred duty and in the need to abide by objectivity and the ethics of the profession.

Shadu said the testimony by the third witness that the first defendant had asked him to commit perjury casts doubt on the defense's credibility. If this is true, it will considered a violation of Article 172 of the penal code, and if it is proved to be untrue, Shadu said, the third witness will be considered a criminal and will be punished under Article 170 of the penal code. Shadu also told the court that the first defendant had denied the claims made by the third witness, Hasan Daqnah. Shadu added that in light of this he finds himself in a difficult situation and will be unable to continue his defense. He also asked for an inquiry into the third witness' claims.

The chief of the prosecution, Al-Sadiq al-Shami, told the court today that he agreed to the request by the chief defense counsel regarding investigations into the third witness' testimony. At the same time, he refused to halt the court's proceedings to hold the investigation. The court was adjourned for 1 hour and then resumed its session to announce its rejection of the defense counsel's request to investigate the defense witness' testimony. The president of the court ordered the court to continue its proceedings, pointing out that the evaluation of the witness' testimony is possible during the proceedings and that there is no need for any inquiry because the court is currently trying to verify the exhibits.

The president of the court explained that the defense counsel can consider the third witness a biased witness who will be questioned by the court to discover the extent of his credibility because the investigations will take place outside the court's criminal procedures. In light of the court's decision to continue its proceedings, Shadu announced the termination of his defense and that he was withdrawing temporarily from the defense. He also asked the court to summon witnesses it believes will help to reveal the truth so that he can resume his defense in the future.

In addition to Shadu, two other members of the defense team, Isma'il Abu Shaqrah and Al-Nush, withdrew from the defense. Ahmad Diyab, a third member of the defense team, also announced his full withdrawal, declaring that the prosecution did not cooperate with him in providing some documents, while the rest of the members of the defense team confirmed the prosecution's cooperation with them.

The court adjourned its session for another hour at the request of the prosecution. When it resumed its session, Hamad al-Nabl, representative of the defense of the other defendants, asked the defense team of the first defendant to reconsider its withdrawal and to continue the defense. The defense team of the first defendant responded to their colleague's request, after which the court adjourned to resume its sessions the day after tomorrow, Wednesday, to listen to witnesses and to complete the court's other proceedings.

Chief of Staff, Delegation Leave for PRC 9 Jan

JN091512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council [TMC] member and the People's Armed Forces chief of staff, left Khartoum for Beijing this morning on a 1-week official visit. The chief of staff is leading an official delegation comprising Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah; TMC members; Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and

supply; Dr Amin Makki Madani, minister of construction and housing; and a number of military and civilian officials. The delegation will discuss ways to strengthen and promote relations between the two friendly countries and issues of mutual interest.

SUNA Announces Establishment of New Party

JN091140 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Jan 9 (SUNA) — Six politicians have announced the formation of the National Congress Party (NCP) the seventh political group to emerge since Numayri was ousted last year. Dr Riyad Bayyumi of Khartoum University's Faculty of Medicine, Advocate Al-Natifah Ahmad and four other politicians declared the NCP's Formation at a press conference here yesterday.

The NCP was described by its founders as "A national moderate party which represents the silent majority and supports holding of elections as scheduled."

The NCP principles calls for a democratic government system that its constitution has to be based in Islamd and other holy religions.

Further the NCP pledged to commit itself to the national unity, decentralization, autonomy of judiciary, nonalignment policy, social justice realization, equality of chances, citizens health and welfare, and work to eradicate illiteracy.

SPLA Claims Seizure of 11 Government Trucks 3 Jan

EA061743 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] More of Siwar al-Dhahab's vehicles have fallen into the hands of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA]. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying SPLA forces in Bahr el Ghazal, 11 lorries belonging to Siwar al-Dhahab's forces were seized on 3d January 1986 while travelling between Rumbek and Tonj, after an SPLA demolition team blew up a bridge at (Naq) in Jur area. The lorries had brought Siwar al-Dhahab's Battalion 240, which SPLA's Twik Twik battalion wiped out between Rumbek and Yirol on 24th December 1985. The drivers and their assistants told our correspondent that they had not suspected the presence of SPLA forces between Rumbek and Tonj, and as a result they had thought they could travel back to Wau without military escort.

Opposition Claims 13 Government Troops Killed

EA080031 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Thirteen government militia were killed and 29 were wounded in a clash between SPLA Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army forces in Upper Nile on 1st January 1986. [sentence as heard] According to our correspondent in Upper Nile, the commander of Siwar al-Dhahab's militia, called (Manasa Majol), was among the several seriously wounded government militia and has been taken to Ayod for treatment. The SPLA forces who clashed with Siwar al-Dhahab's militia were commanded by Captain William (Gaduak) Wol. Radio SPLA's correspondent in the area said that more of Siwar al-Dhahab's militia were expected to arrive and join the SPLA forces in the area.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Front Reports Clash With Armed Forces

JN091044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1017 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 9 (SUNA) — The Eritrean Liberation Front had killed and injured a number of Ethiopian soldiers, damaged a personnel carrier and a military car in a confrontation between its forces and the Ethiopian military forces in Gologue region near (Tessenei), announced a statement released here today by the front. The ELF statement added that the Ethiopian military forces had vacated the position and withdrew from (Tessenei) town.

UGANDA

Security in Kampala Reportedly Improving

EA100041 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 86 p 24

["Security in Kampala Improves" — unattributed report]

[Text] The security situation in Kampala has reportedly improved since President Daniel arap Moi spelled out conditions for his visit to Uganda. The *MUNNO* newspaper reported this development today. Quoting its reporter who visited several parts of the capital, *MUNNO* reported that the military government was doing its best to restore peace and security in the capital. There was now less shooting at night and the majority of the residents could sleep soundly, it reported.

In another development, the government has announced stringent measures in which the press in Uganda, including foreign correspondents, have to submit copies of their stories related to security matters to a press security committee before filing them.

Announcing the newly-established press security committee, its chairman Major Bernard Rwehurur, said its establishment should not be seen as press censorship, but a further step towards telling Ugandans the truth, and not hearsay.

In a heated press conference, Major Rwehururu said from today, all articles related to military activities in Uganda to be cleared with his committee before they are published.

He also barred journalists from visiting any militarised zones without first making a written request to the committee explaining why they wanted to go to the place.

Contrary to the journalism ethics, Major Rwehururu said any paper or media quoting sources or special correspondent must be ready to confide and disclose such sources of information to the press security committee.

He announced that all articles appearing in any newspaper in the country must carry the name of the reporter or correspondent, adding that in the event of queries on the articles printed without the clearance of the committee, the editor and the reporter or correspondent would be held responsible.

He, however, refused to say what kind of punishment would be meted out to any one who shose to disregard the orders of the committee.

In a heated argument with the members of the press, the major was told that what the new committee really meant was censorship of the press in Uganda.

But he denied this, and other accusations, including one which was that the intentions of the new committee was to cover up the atrocities being committed by members of the army.

A correspondent with Sudanese news agency, SUNA, told the major that although he did not wish to give advice to the committee, it should look back and see what was going on in South Africa where press censorship has been instituted.

The journalists also questioned the legality of the committee, saying it was acting contrary to the Uganda Constitution which underscored the freedom of speech and press.

The journalists wondered how people should go against their profession's ethics and Uganda Constitution in order to carry out the orders of the Press Security Committee.

Obote Complains About Security

EA100051 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 86 p 24

[Report by *STANDARD* correspondent: "Now Muwanga Complains"]

[Text] Kampala, Wednesday: Mr Paulo Muwanga, a former vice-president under Ugandan President Milton Obote, and later an executive prime minister, has written to the government complaining of the security situation in the country. Mr Muwanga, dismissed as prime minister last August by General Tito Okello's government, wrote to the minister for local government, Mr Dent Ocaya Lakidi.

In the letter he has called for the attention of the minister for internal affairs, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, over the prevailing security situation in the country. He wrote in his capacity as vice-president of the former ruling Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC].

Mr Ocaya is the chief administrator of the UPC secretariat.

Mr Muwanga claimed that the UPC chairman of the powerful Masaka co-operative union, Mr Kasirye Mayanja, had been abducted by officials of the Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (Fedemu) and taken to an unknown place. Copies of the letter were sent to the press today.

Mr Muwanga has been under house arrest in Entebbe since he was replaced by Gen Okello.

He said during the time he was in power he and Dr Ssemogerere closely co-operated on law and order matters. Dr Ssemogerere was the leader of the opposition during Dr Obote's second administration.

Mr Muwanga stated that the abduction of his party official raised fundamental questions.

He urged Mr Ocaya to furnish to him all facts surrounding Mr Mayanja's abduction and detention by Fedemu in their private and exclusive cells.

Mr Kasirye Mayanja is a prominent politician in Rakai, 100 miles south-west of Kampala. He was arrested last Friday (3 Jan) with his wife by Fedemu soldiers near their home. They were then taken to the Fedemu headquarters in Kampala.

In another development, a Uganda daily, *MUNNO (YOUR FRIEND)*, reported today that Mr Mayanja had been handed to the police after being accused of killing two supporters of the democratic party in Rakai district during Obote's regime.

In a letter to the central police station chief, the chairman of Fedemu, Dr David Lwanga, instructed the police to detain Mr Mayanja until witnesses were found from Rakai, cut off from Kampala by the NRA [National Resistance Army], *MUNNO* reported.

Press Security Committee Formed
EA090101 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 Jan 86 pp 1,28

["Basilio Okello, Toko Briefs Moi" — *DAILY NATION* headline]

[Excerpt] In Kampala our correspondent reported that the military authorities have formed a press security committee to examine and approve all news items concerning the Armed Forces before they are printed or broadcast.

A member of the public relations section of the Military Council, said the chairman of the committee is to be Major Bernard Rwehururu. Other members are Lt Charles Wacha, who is the legal adviser, Mr M.P.A. Odur, a senior police officer who will represent the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the committee, and the chairman of the Uganda Journalist Association (UJA) or his representative.

The last UJA chairman, Mr Augustine Apecu, resigned several weeks ago, charging that Uganda's newsmen were fabricating and reporting lies. He was soon appointed chairman of the public relations section of the Military Council. Two other members, were to come from the Ministry of Information and broadcasting and the public. The informer did not name them.

Members of the press have been summoned to meet the newly set up committee at 10 this morning at the Kampala international conference centre.

General Basilio Okello announced the plan to set up the committee last week at a meeting with Uganda newsmen. [The] Army commander accused reporters, both local and foreign, of publishing lies and hearsay about the Ugandanmilitary.

Ugandan journalists have been apprehensive about what lies ahead for them. Unconfirmed reports say that the UJA executive is unwilling to participate in the new committee.

Meanwhile, Gen Tito Okello, who is also chairman of the Military Council, expressed dismay at what he called continued violation by the NRA [National Resistance Army] of the accord. According to a press release by the Military Concil, Gen Okello was reacting to the death of three soldiers allegedly killed by the NRA forces on Sunday somewhere in Npigi District, south-west of Kampala.

Gen Okello called on the NRA to tell Uganda and the world if they are finding it difficult to abide by the accord or simply do not want peace to prevail in Uganda.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), Mr Paul Kalule, yesterday appealed to the National Resistance Movement (NRM) to cooperate with other Ugandans in implementing the Nairobi peace accord. In a statement in Nairobi, Mr Kalule said that by accepting the post of vice-chairman of the ruling Military Council, the NRM chairman, Mr Yoweri Museveni, became part and parcel of the Uganda administration. Therefore, he was equally answerable for the situation in Uganda.

BURKINA FASO

Interim International Court Ruling Sought on Conflict

AB100824 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Hague, Jan 10 (AFP) — Burkina Faso and Mali, which fought a five-day border war last month, submitted emergency applications to the International Court of Justice here Thursday seeking similar orders to preserve the status quo ahead of a final judgement over disputed territory expected in June.

Burkina Faso's representative Emmanuel Salembere, supported by French counsels Jean-Pierre Cot and Alain Pellet, asked for a court directive for the withdrawal of troops from the zone claimed by Mali. They also requested a halt to any "acts of territorial administration" beyond the line demarcated by an Organization of African Unity mediation commission in 1975.

Mali's delegate Yaya Diarra and Belgian counsel Jean Salmon disputed the substance of the Burkinabe submission. Nevertheless they set out a similar position in their application for a ruling that both parties refrain from any action likely to prejudice the rights of the other side when the time came to give effect to the awaited final judgement.

The neighbours referred their border dispute to the court in October 1983.

ANAD Delegation Visits Soum Province Border Area

AB082118 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The delegation of the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] in charge of monitoring the cease-fire, arrived in the Soum Province this morning. [Name indistinct] filed in a report from Soum Province.

[Begin recording] A group of the ANAD observer team in charge of monitoring the implementation of the cease-fire proclaimed after the Christmas 1985 war between Burkina Faso and Mali arrived at Djibo on 8 January at about 1200 GMT. It will be recalled that the ANAD commission comprises 16 members. The team was received by the comrade secretary general of the province, Comrade Toure Amidou, representing the comrade high commissioner who is away on a mission. The team discussed technical issues with the provincial authorities. This first team will stay in the province for a week to visit both sides of the border to monitor the position of the various troops, and the observance of the cease-fire.

Following the imperialist attack of 25 December 1985 — an armed battle imposed on our country — during which certain border districts in Soum Province were hit, the Ministry of Family Affairs and National Solidarity continues to strive to help the war victims by supplying them with food and clothing. Several tons of food and clothing have been distributed to them. One notes the presence of the local Red Cross which has also been helping in a similar way since the beginning of the war. [end recording]

Cabinet Meets, Census Figures Released

AB091027 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Wednesday, 8 January 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, [CNR], president of Burkina Faso. He examined the various points of the agenda.

Before the end of the meeting, the cabinet adopted the draft standard organizational chart for ministries and then, the first results of the general census were released: The total number of the resident population is 7,919,895 — 3,824,531 males and 4,095,364 females. The administrative population amounts to 8,644,275 persons, among them 4,321,674 males and 4,322,601 females. The final results will be disclosed in a few months.

The CNR and the government expressed satisfaction with the first results of this general census because they show the level of political awareness and the revolutionary militancy of our people who strived to make this exercise a successful one. The cabinet congratulates all the comrades who actively took part in this important exercise, especially, the area committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the students and the primary school teachers.

GHANA

Libyan Delegation Arrives To Sign Air Transport Accord

AB090740 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A three-member Libyan delegation, led by the director general of the Libyan civil aviation, Mar'i Abu Zakuk is in Accra to sign an air transpsor services agreement between Ghana and Libya. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Abu Zakuk said the agreement will be signed in the spirit of the developing brotherly cooperation to enhance trade and the movement of people between the two countries.

He noted that despote the imminent crisis being whipped up by the United States and Israel against Libya, the delegation has fulfilled its duties by coming to Ghana to sign the agreement. Abu Zakuk expressed appreciation of his people to the government and people of Ghana for their support for their Libyan brothers in the mounting crisis, and said this shows the political consciousness of Ghanaians.

The other members of the delgation, which will be in the country for a week, are (Ahmed Akhar Beysih), director of air transport, and (Muktar Djallessi), who is the deputy commercial manager in charge of administration and planning.

BRIEFS

New Ambassadors Appointed — Accra 7 Jan (AFP) — Mrs Theresa Striggner-Scott, a judge at the Supreme Court in Harare (Zimbabwe), and Mr Alhassam Mohammed, deputy

governor of the Bank of Ghana, have been appointed ambassadors to France and Saudi Arabia respectively, an official of the Secretariat of the Provisional National Defense Council in power in Accra said on Monday. [Excerpt] *[Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 7 Jan 86 AB]*

GUINEA

Minister Says Diplomatic Missions To Be Reduced

AB082218 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The new minister of foreign affaiis, Major Jean Traore, received the members of the diplomatic and consular corps accredited to Conaky at his ministry this morning. The meeting sought to define the new framework of mutual cooperation during this peric[illegible] of major reforms embarked upon by the Guinean Governme.t. Amidou Barry has the details.

[Barry] Our country has set out on a historic path of major reforms that requires active international solidarity. No country can live in isolation. Relations of interdependence exist between countries. In Guinea, preparations are under way to welcome private investments — slowly but surely. From now on contacts will be frequent between you and us, and I will do my best to create a more human and sounder psychological framework to this effect. This is what the new Guinean minister of foreign affairs, Major Jean Traore, told the members of the diplomatic and consular corps accredited to Guinea on the occasion of his first meeting with them.

Referring to the head of state's October 1985 speech in which he announced a financial austerity program, the minister of foreign affairs announced that the number of Guinean diplomatic missions abroad would soon be reduced.

[Begin Traore recording] The implementation of the austerity program requires the reduction of the number of Guinean diplomatic missions, which are now a burden for the state. In this regard, the Guinean Government would like to count on the friendly countries for their understanding to avoid any interpretations which would result from the closure of some closure of some of our embassies. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

ANAD Extraordinary Summit To Be on 17 January

AB091004 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Jan 86 p 32

[Press communique]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the conference of the heads of states and governments of the ANAD (Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement among CEAO member-countries and Togo) will convene on 17 January in Yamoussoukro.

BRIEFS

New Envoys Present Credentials — Monsignor Antonio Mattiazo, the new apostolic nuncio, yesterday presented his credentials to President Houphouet-Boigny. The new Senegalese ambassador, Matar Ndiaye, and Kostadin Ghiaourov [spelling as published], the first Bulgarian ambassador to Ivory Coast, also presented their credntials to the president yesterday. [Summary] *[Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Jan 86 p 25 AB]*

LIBERIA

Opposition Party Member Interviewed on Release

MB091122 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since Samuel Doe's inauguration on Monday as Liberia's civilian president, the question is, will the opposition parties join in the process of government? They bitterly disputed the results of last year's elections and threatened a boycott of parliament. A lot of their leaders were arrested after General Quiwonkpa's aborted coup attempt in November, among them Tuan Wreh, chairman of the Liberian Action Party. He was among the first detainees to be released and said that he would participate in parliament. Two other members of the party, Jackson Doe and Helen Johnson Sirleaf are still detained but the party's secretar; general Byron Tarr was among some 20 people released shortl; after Samuel Doe's inauguration. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Byron Tarr if he ahd been mistreated in jail.

[Begin recording] [Tarr] Physically no, emotionally and psychologically, yes, because anytime you were taken out of the cell, you were made aware that anytime you could have ceased to live, your existence could come to an end.

[White] Was your release unconditional?

[Tarr] Robin, I haven't been told anything. I was just told go home. There has been no written statement. The minister of justice was at the door to the cell when I was released, and other than a handshake, he did not tell me nothing. I hope that, but I haven't inquired.

[White] Could I ask you what is going to happen politically now with the Liberian Action Party, of which you are a member? Are you going to join in the political process or not?

[Tarr] We will join in the political process unless we are banned. We will continue our political activities. If the question means the issue of taking seats, the decision that the executive committee made prior to 12 November remains: Any person who has elected to take a seat has done so in his personal capacity and without the approval of the national executive committee of the party.

[White] One of your leading memebrs, Tuan Wreh, has said that he will join in the assembly. How do you feel about that?

[Tarr] Mr Tuan Wreh has done so in his personal capacity and he has not been authorized by the party.

[White] So, are you annoyed with what he has done?

[Tarr] Oh no, he has as an individual, he has the right to do what he wants to do. It has to be understood by the Liberian people that he has done so as an individual.

[White] Do you think that he was given an earlier release on condition that he did agree to take part in the assemblies?

[Tarr] I had no knowledge of that, Robin, and I would, I prefer not to guess.

[White] What hopes do you have that Jackson Doe and Helen Johnson Sirleaf, both members of your party who are still in detention, might soon be released?

[Tarr] Well, if reconciliation and [word indistinct] become concrete, one would hope that they would be.

[White] Are you vehemently denying that the Liberian Action Party had anything to do with Quiwonkpa's attempted coup?

[Tarr] The liberian Action Party has been a law-abiding party. It is opposed to violence, and the Liberian Action Party was not in any way invovled or in any contact or arrangement with Quiwonkpa.

[White] Wehre are Helen Johnson Sirleaf and Jackson Doe now?

[Tarr] Jackson was in the same cell with (?me) in the national police headquaters cell. Helen Johnson Sirleaf is still in the post stockade cell.

[White] Are they both in good health?

[Tarr] I can only talk of Jackson, not Helen whom I haven't seen for five weeks. Under the circumstances, yes. [end recording]

Released Publisher, Correspondent Interviewed
AB072315 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Shortly following his inauguration yesterday as Liberia's 20th president in the new civilian administration, Dr Smauel Kanyon Doe ordered the release of about 20 prisoners arrested in the wake of the 12 November attempted coup. One of those freed was Momolu B. Sirleaf, president and publisher of the *FOOTPRINTS TODAY* newspaper. Mr Sirleaf has been speaking to the BBC about his admission in detention. BBC's Robert White asked Momolu how he had been treated.

[Begin recording] [Sirleaf] Personally I was not maltreated except for the fact that we were in a very congested state and there were all the political leaders except me, and we were in a little cell approximately 5 by 12 [words indisitnct]. We could not sleep. We had to take turns in sleeping. The sanitary condition was very, very very bad.

[White] And what about other people with you, how were they treated?

[Sirleaf] Well, some people were not as fortunate as I was and they were treated very, very badly.

[White] [Question indistinct]

[Sirleaf] Well, they were beaten severely by the soldiers there. Most of the people could not even say that they were beaten very badly.

[White] Was it while they were being interrogated?

[Sirleaf] Well, I guess [words indistinct] and it is part of the [words indisitnct].

[White] You [Words indisitnct] been jailed with a number of other political detainees; how many people are still left in the jail where you were?

[Sirleaf] Well, when I got there, someone took a count and said we were approximately 307 in jail there. I think right now there are approximately half of that number, approximately 150 or so.

[White] And who are they? Are they all politicians or members of the political parties?

[Sirleaf] Right now, except for Ellen Johnson and a few others, the majority of them are soldiers.

[White] [Word indistinct] there were claims at one time that people in jail were bieng taken out for execution. Do you know anything of that?

[Sirleaf] Well, we heard the stories and I do know there were some individuals that were picked up. But you know, at the last hour they were spared through the timely intervention of the [words indistinct] president commanding general. They were taken but if there were executions, I think people were doing it on their own; but it was not the government that was ordering this.

[White] So some people were taken out of jail. They thought they would be shot, and then they came back alive?

[Sirleaf] Well, yes, because [words indistinct] and I think he gave orders to keep certain individuals away from the prison because there were rumors that these individuals had come and they were taking people out, and so the police had a strong order that if they caught these individuals around there, they would have to take drastic action against them. [End recording]

Also released from detention yesterday was the local BBC correspondent in Liberia, Alfred Bantu. He spoke on the BBC's Network Africa program about his release.

[Begin recording] [Bantu] Well, my release came as a surprise to me. I was [words indistinct] on Christmas eve [words indistinct] on the 6th of January.

[White] What happened? Did someone just walk into yourcell and say: Out, you have been relased?

[Bantu] Well, this afternoon we were at our cells [words indistinct]. We were told that some guests from America came around to visit, so we should come out and meet with them. They were brought by [name indistinct] and the justice minister, Minister Jenkins Scott. [passage indistinct]

[White] Justice Minister Warren [name as heard] said you had been released but did he show you to the guests from America? Did you know who these guests were?

[Bantu] Yes. We met with the [words indisitnct] told us that he is from a human rights organization in America [words indistinct].

[White] What are your feelings now?

[Bantu] I am not feeling too well because I have been sick while I was in detention, and I did not receive the right treatment. Howover, I am trying to recover from an injury that I [words indisitnct].

[White] So what is going to happen to you now about your life and your work?

[Bantu] Well, as far as I am concerned as a journalist, I think now it is time for us Liberians to be vigilant, to work closely with the government in order to [words indistinct]. It is my duty to try to (?impress) on our people around to understand that (?we must work) as partners in progress in the (?task) of development of the country [words indistinct].

[White] Do you think that you would be able to get along better with the government now that Mr Samuel Doe has been confirmed as president and the ugly scene and controversies are all behind him?

[Bantu] Well, I say yes, because according to Samuel Doe's inaugural address he spoke about reconciliation and now (?i think) there [words indistinct) should be a two-way communication. The government should be happy and people should be happy, too [words indistinct] [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Secom Declares Tuan Wreh Senior Senator
AB082123 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] According to a publication issued by Sepcial Elections Commission [Secom] on October 29th 1985 announcing the official result of the general elections held on October 15 1985, Senator Tuan Wreh has been declared the senior senator for Grand Dru County. In keeping with the ballots castfor the two contested Senate seats for Grand Kru County, Senator Wreh polled over 4,000 votes as compared to over 3,000 votes for the Senator Thomas K.F. (Seti) of NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia].

In accordance with Article 46 of the Liberian Constitution now in force, Senator Wreh, who holds the seat for LAP [Liberia Action Party], shall retain the Senate seat for 9 years as senior senator, and Senator (Seti) shall hold his seat for 6 years as junior senator. According to the Constitution, in the interest of legislative continuity, the senators of the first (?ranking) category shall serve a first term of 6 years only after the first election, thereafter, all senators shall be elected to serve a term of 9 years.

In another development, Grand Kru County Senior Senator Tuan Wreh, has appealed to the U.S. Government to restore its aid to Liberia to help remove the shackles of poverty among the common Liberian people. He said: Since a multiparty democratic society has been established and the opposition parties have [word indistinct] in the national legislature, U.S. foreign aid should be restored to the Liberian Government.

According to a prerss release signed by Senator Wreh, he made the appeal yesterday when the head of the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of President Samual K. Doe, Ambassador William Harrop paid a courtesy call on him. The release also said Senator Wreh told the U.S. envoy that LAP, of which he is chairman, will be watching thoroughly the human rights record of the present administration. He said LAP will cooperate with the Doe Government in maintaining a politically stable Liberia, a rejuvenated national economy, and a rule of law. The release said both men discussed past political developments in Liberia and the support given by LAP to the ruling NDPL in fostering national reconciliation and in promoting genuine constitutional rule.

Ambassador Harrop was accompanied by Leo Moser, deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs at the U.S. State Department, and Miss (Mann), political officer at the U.S. Embassy.

Tribal Chiefs Recommend One-Party State
AB092054 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Local tribal chiefs who have been attending the inaugural ceremony have asked for a one-party state in Liberia. Paramount Chief (Sekou Doudou) of Gbandi Chiefdom, Kolahun District, Lofa County, speaking on behalf of chiefs at the reception held in their honor, said that the institution of a one-party system in this, quote, small country, will contribute greatly to the realization of development projects of the new government, unquote. Chief (Doudou) noted that Liberia, being a small state, will succeed in all of its development programs under a single party system, and not under more than one party. Speaking at the Monrovia City Hall yesterday, Chief (Doudou) pointed out that the chiefs throughout the country will make a formal recommendation to the national legislature for a one-party state.

The *DAILY STAR* newspaper said today that no date was (?discussed) for the submitting of the recommendation. The new Constitution of Liberia calls for a multiparty state.

BRIEFS

Envoy Presents Credentials — Liberia's ambassador accredited to the Federal Republic of West Germany, Mr Nathaniel Eastman, on Tuesday, January 7, presented his letters of credence to the president of West Germany, His Excellency Richard von Weizsaecker. A report from the Foreign Affairs Ministry said that Ambassador Eastman, who previously served as Liberia's ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, was commissioned ambassador to West Germany late last year by Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman on behalf of the Liberian president, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. [Text] */Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 9 Jan 86 AB/*

MALI

PLO Envoy Delivers 'Arafat Message, Comments

AB081718 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Dr (Ngollet) Traore, permanent under secretary at presidency, on behalf of the head of state today received in audience the PLO ambassador to Mali, His Excellency ('Abd al-Rahim Abu Rabah). The Palestinian diplomat was bearing a message from Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to president Moussa Traore. Efforts made by the PLO to restore peace between the two brotherly people of Mali and Burkina Faso were at the center of their discussions. The ambassador also conveyed Chairman 'Arafat's best wishes to President Moussa Traore.

Here is the PLO ambassador speaking to our reporter Djibril Toure:

[Begin recording] [(Abu Rabah)] I had the honor to deliver a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Council, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, to his brother and friend, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the Republic of Mali, in which he presents his best wishes for the new year. He also expresses the hope that the new year would be a year of peace, brotherhood, prosperity and progress for the Malian people. It is also to brief him about developments in the current situation in our region and the efforts the PLO has undertaken to ensure that an atmosphere of peace, understanding and brotherhood prevails between the two brotherly people of Mali and Burkina Faso.

[Toure] Your Excellency, at the threshold of 1986, how is the PLO faring?

[(Abu Rabah)] The PLO is still doing very well, despite the difficulties it is going through, or it might face, and despite the plots and machinations it has to cope with. Our people, living within the occupied Palestinian territory, are waging a relentless war these days against the Zionist occupation. Generally the PLO is doing well, with a high determination and will to liberate the occupied territory and to find a solution to the Palestinian problems. They are also fighting for the recovery of the rights of the Palestinian people and to regain independence and establish an independent Palestinian state on the Palestinian territory. [end recording]

NIGERIA

President Babangida Remarks on Coupists

AB091857 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The 1986 Armed Forces Rememberance Day celebration week was launched in Lagos today by President Babangida. The launching was attended by the service chiefs and many members of the Nigerian Legion. State House correspondent Clement Akintomide reports:

[Begin recording] Unlike the [words indistinct] of past year, President Ibrahim Babangida used the occasion to send a serious and (?thought) provoking message to officers and men of the Armed Forces. [Passage indistinct].

[Begin Babangida recording] I recall what [words indistinct] to Moses, and I quote, (?strap) thy shoes from up thine feet, for thou art on sacred ground. [no unquote as heard] To us, officers and men of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, to the nation at large, to all men who honor and respect the profession of arms, and to men and women of goodwill everywhere, the duty we perform today is a sacred one. [end recording]

In what is seen as the first public reaction to the abortive plans to violently overthrow the Federal Government, President Babangida said that the nation for the second time had been [word indistinct] and outraged by the unpatriotic, unmilitary, and antisocial conduct by disloyal criminals in the Armed Forces (?within) the state, the nation, and the military profession.

[Begin Babangida recording] Only placing personal desires, personal opinion, and personal amibitions, [words indistinct] above all considerations, they have contemplated an attempted act whose nature has threatened completely the credibility of our Armed Forces as a national professional force. It may be [words indistinct] as a colonial force, or our sudden and rapid expansion the fact that the forces have had little experience of civil authorities and control, our present exposure to political role, the decision not to honor fully the military tradition at the end of the civil war, and the lack of deep-rooted national military tradition due to the absence of long-service officers, [words indistinct] has eroded our professional ethic. Whatever the case, those two early events especially the most recent, must give every patriotic professional Nigerian soldier cause for (?anxiety) and deep reflection. I am certain that unless we review our position and take necessary steps to recapture and reinstate our professional military virtues, we may sooner or later become no better then civilians with guns. If that happens, we shall have disgraced the military profession and placed the nation in double jeopardy. [end recording]

Major General Babangida said that there was no doubt about the technical competence and belligerence capability of the Armed

Forces. The problem, however, he stated, was whether the officers and men were not gradually beginning to lose the correct perspectives in relation to their obligations to the state, the nation, and to the noble profession of arms. President Babangida pointed out that the contribution soldiers owed to the profession was to belong to it. Their decision to become soldiers, he stated, must be just that and not an avenue to other fields.

Speaking in the same vein, the chairman of the Nigerian Legion, Alhaji Muhammad Mu'Azu, had deplored what he called the bitter experience of military coups since independence. Brave and valiant soldiers, he said have been killed and their families left in poverty conditions. Alhaji Muhammad stated that the ex-servicemen did not mean to [words indistinct] on the incidents, but instead wanted peace, stability, meaningful progress, and development.

It took President Babangida himself to break the silence that [words indistinct] and he jokingly told the poppy girls to ensure that everybody bought one. As he was about to leave, he asked: Has everybody paid?

FMG Decree on Trial of Treasonable Cases

AB081854 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Federal Military Government has promulgated a decree empowering the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] to set up a special military tribunal to try treasonable cases. (Obieye Oblagbo) has the details of the provisions in the decree:

[(Oblagbo)] (?Passed) as Decree No 1 of 1986, it repeals and reenacts [words indistinct] and Other Offenses Special Military Tribunal Decreee of 1976 which has expired by extension of time. The new decree empowers the AFRC to constitute a special military tribunal for the trial of any person connected with a rebellion against the FMG. Such a person, whether he is a member of the armed forces or not, is liable if he has committed treason, murder or any offense under any law in the country. The Special Military Tribunal is empowered to award appropriate penalties prescribed by law and any conviction is subject to confirmation by the AFRC. The tribunal shall be headed by a (?person) who shall be an officer of the Nigerian Army, Navy or Air Force [equivalent] of the rank of army colonel or above.

There shall be four other members who will have held a commission for not less than 5 years in the armed forces or in the Nigerian police.

According to the decree, which is published in an extraordinary gazette, any person sentenced to death by the tribunal, shall, if confirmed, be executed by firing squad. The AFRC, however, has the power to withold confirmation for the tribunal sentence, in which case the Council can substitute an imprisonment term for a death sentence.

In case of a sentence other than death, the AFRC may also remit the whole or part of the punishment and substitute it with a lesser punishment.

The new decree was sivgned into law by President Ibrahim Babangida two days ago, the same day when the minister of information, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that a decree to set up a tribunal to try those involved in the last abortive coup plot will be promulgated before the end of this week.

The names of the tribunal members are yet to be made public.

Panel on Shagari Release Begins Hearing

AB091603 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The Justice Uwaifo panel today began hearing evidence in connection with the application seeking the release of the former civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The panel was told that there was a criminal cospiracy involving the former president to enrich some persons including officials of the banned NPN [National Party of Nigeria]. A deputy commissioner of police, Baba Mohamed Jamal, who led the team of special investigators, told the panel that in respect of Ajaokuta contracts, Alhaji Shagari was not involved in the gratifications received by top leaders of the proscribed NPN. He said that Fourgerolle Nigeria Limited [a French company], which got the contract of more than 329 million naira, agreed to pay 7 and 1/2 percent of the contract cost to the NPN.

The deputy commissioner said those who benefited from the kickbacks included Dr Olusola Saraki, who he said got 1.15 million naira in check and cash. He also got $11 million. Witnesses also said that Umaru Dikko received 470,000 naira; Chief Adisa Akinloye, 1.5 million naira as well as $875,000. Chief Akinloye also got 366,208 pounds sterling. Other alleged kickback beneficiaries were Alhaji Suleimane Takuma, 250,000 naira; Alhaji Ali Monguno; 1 million naira; Alhaji Maitama; 1.25 million naira through his company known as (Pankro) International. Others were Mamman Ali Makele, 1 million naira, and another 1 million naira in dollar equivalent.

Mr Baba Jamal further told the panel that the person who was distributing the kickbacks to the various recipients was Chief Ayo Sasanya, who was chairman of Fourgerolle Nigeria Limited. Hearing is continuing.

Paper Criticizes External Minister's Foreign Trip

AB091045 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN HERALD* criticizes the current visit to Europe and the United States by the minister of external affairs and his (trips?) to diplomatic missions as unnecessary. According to the paper, the minister's visit is to enable Nigeria to assure her trading partners that the rejection of the IMF loan does not amount to confrontation with them. It says that Nigeria does not need to give any explanation or placate any country for choosing to do without the IMF loan because to do so will make the country look as if it is unsure of its capability to go through the prevailing

the economic stunt [as heard] without the support of the West. The *HERALD* says that the decision to refuse the IMF loan should go beyond the loan issue which should be seen as a determined move toward economic self-reliance.

Anambra State Governor Calls for Border Demarcation

AB081653 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Governor Emeka Emeruah of Anambra State has appealed to the Federal Government to complete the boundary demarcation exercise suspended in 1978 between Anambra and Benue States. Addressing the people of Igboede and Bisuro local government areas, Group Captain Emeruah explained that the said demarcation will check future disputes and prevent the disruption of peace in the disputed areas. He appealed to all the communities within the two states involved in the boundary clashes to give the state governments time to find a lasting solution to the issue.

New News Magazine Launched 8 January

AB082048 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A new magazine, *AFRICAN GUARDIAN*, was today launched in Lagos. The magazine is to provide a balanced coverage and interpretation of world events. Governor Gbolahan Mudashiru of Lagos State commended the publichers of the magazine for looking inward for materials in publication. He noted that the paper used for the magazine was obtained from Itu in the Cross River State. The governor asked other Nigerian publishers to emulate this gesture.

Earlier, the vice chancellor of the University of Lagos, Professor Akin Adeshola, who launched the magazine, said he hoped the journal would provide a great deal of finesse and intellectual energy that had long been awaiting for redemption from mediocrity. He said that in its search for cultural identity, progress and relevance in a dynamic world, Africa and the black world would have to respond vigorously to the challenges of a new world information and communications order.

The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, while proposing the toast of the *AFRICAN GUARDIAN*, asked the publishers to appoint more women into senior positions.

SENEGAL

Diouf To Visit Riyadh, Djibouti, Yamoussoukro

AB092137 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf will leave Dakar the night of Saturday, 11, to Sunday, 12 January, at 0020 on a trip to Riyadh, Djibouti, and Yamoussoukro [Ivory Coast].

Diouf Opens Nonaligned Information Ministers Meeting

AB091528 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning presided over the opening of the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the Conference of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Movement. The meeting, which is being attended by the 38 member-countries of the Council, started at 0900 in the presence of our special correspondent, Philippe Jogoye.

The Council, whose deliberations started this morning, first of all listened to a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The message recalls the movement's main preoccupations: preservation of international peace, promotion of the freedom and sovereignty of the nations which are not yet independent, guarantee of economic justice for all peoples and, of course, consolidation of cooperation among the member-countries. To achieve this, prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in his message, an intensive exchange of information is imperative.

We must say that the Nonaligned Movement, which rather aroused suspicion and skepticism at the time of its creation, has absolutely become a reality; but since technology has modified the relations among men, it is essential that information and communication should play the role of rapprochement of the movement's member-countries.

In any case, this is the commitment of Senegal which, according to President Abdou Diouf, is attached to the promotion of information within the movement. Besides, the head of state is convinced that our development efforts would be in vain if they are not supported by the means of information. Talking about the Nonaligned Movement's new objectives, President Abdou Diouf emphasized the need to unite efforts and direct them toward common goals that could arouse the enthusiasm of the member-countries and ensure their mobilization. The first objective remains, of course, the continuation of the struggle for a new and more equitable world economic order but the modification of our social and mental structures must also be envisaged. The surest and in any case the most powerful means of achieving this, said the head of state, is information that deserves to be urgently promoted in the Nonaligned Movement.

The head of state also suggested the definition of a deontology of information among the nonaligned countries so that we may devote the means at our disposal to the dissemination of ideas, which can bring us closer together and to the promotion of the development of our states. Speaking, in conclusion, about the new world information and communication order, President Abdou Diouf said that it was necessary first of all to establish a new national information order based on the plurality of opinions, recourse to many sources of information, and freedom of access to them.

[Begin Diouf recording] It has been noted that those who possess the technological, financial, and human resources for the production and dissemination of information are also mainly those who have the greatest powers of political and economic decision in the world. Moreover, this imbalance is getting worse because of the

acceleration of the technological progress and of the continuing increase of the cost of the equipment which the economically weak countries generally lack the means of acquiring individually. This is best illustrated by the recent introduction of communication satellites. Thus, we are facing the risk of experiencing the too long duration of a technological dependence which is the expression of a reality and which helps to maintain an intellectual and psychological dependence. We must therefore endeavor to effect some decisive changes to the present situation through a concerted action. To achieve this, we must first of all promote and develop major means of information inside our individual countries. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Army Sources Say RSA Troops Advance Inside Country

MB091428 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Angolan army sources claim South African troops have moved 150 km inside Angolan territory and have kidnapped two Angolan militia members. An Angolan Army spokesman said South Africa launched an incursion over the weekend in pursuit of what it termed black nationalist guerrillas. He says the forces have been advancing through the week and have now reached Cunene Province. The spokesman says two militia members were abducted by the South African forces at Mupa, 150 km north of the border between Namibia and Angola. Pretoria, which has accused Angola of harboring SWAPO guerrillas, said at the weekend its forces killed four SWAPO fighters in Angola.

UNITA Claims Cubans, Soviet Killed in Clashes

AU100823 Paris AFP in English 0351 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 10 (AFP) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said it has killed seven Cuban soldiers and a Soviet adviser in recent attacks against government positions in south-western Cuando-Cubango Province. A communique issued here Thursday night said a radar post and three helicopters were destroyed in those operations, while in other attacks in the Cuito-Canavale region, also in the south-west, eight army ammunition depots were blown up.

Earlier in Paris, Angola's ambassador to France Luis Almeida emphatically denied a report in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY*, published in London, that an infantry unit under Soviet command had been fighting UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

"There is no foreigner in the ranks of the Angolan Army engaged in military operations to expel UNITA from Angolan territory," the envoy insisted.

Mr. Almeida noted that the report had come just when the Angolan authorities were holding fresh talks in Luanda with U.S. African Affairs specialist Chester Crocker, and said it was part of a campaign to put right-wing pressure on President Ronald Reagan to consent to military aid to UNITA.

UNITA Claims Three Soviet Helicopters Destroyed

MB091328 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Angolan UNITA rebels have claimed renewed successes against government troops. The rebel movement claims it has destroyed three Soviet helicopter gunships and killed what it says are a Russian advisor and several Cuban advisors in the southeastern Cuando Cubango Province.

UNITA also says its troops pounded four army positions with long-range artillery, destroying a radar station and 4 command posts, 8 munitions deports, and [illegible]les. The[illegible] has been no independent confirmation of the claims from Luanda.

'Armed Bandits' Ambush Civilians in Cuanza Norte

MB091540 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The armed bandits in the service of the racist South African regime have once again committed a hideous crime against defenseless people. Workers and members of the population who were traveling from Cuanza Norte in a civilian bus were barbarously and treacherously attacked by a group of armed bandits in the service of Pretoria. On the line to Ndalatando, our regional correspondent sent us this report:

[Unidentified reporter] The UNITA armed gangsters yesterday attacked a (?Mercedes Benz) bus belonging to the interprovincial transport enterprise which was on its way to Luanda from Ndalatando. The vehicle was attacked some 2 km from the (?bridge) over the Lucala River on the Ndalatando-Dondo road, resulting in the death of (?12) passengers and the wounding of another 7.

It is worth noting that our armed forces intervened immediately and the armed gangsters fled in disarray. The bus, with registration number AN-0967, was being driven by Paulo Lima, who was admitted to hospital in this city together with the other wounded. The Cuanza Norte provincial commissioner accompanied by officials from the defense and security forces yesterday visited the regional hospital in this city where the wounded are treated.

LESOTHO

Nigerian President Sends Condolences on RSA Attack

MB090614 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The president of Nigeria, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, has sent a message of condolence to the right honorable the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, on the attacks by South Africa on Maseru in December last year. In his message, the Nigerian president said he was amazed to learn that inspite of the world condemnation of South Africa's previous attacks on Lesotho, the SADF has once again attacked Lesotho and undermined its territorial intergrity. He also condemned in the strongest terms the murder of ANC refugees in Lesotho and innocent Lesotho nationals.

President Babangida said the latest incident has once again illustrated apartheid South Africa's arrogant defiance of world opinion for which South Africa must be strongly condemned. He continued that the Lesotho Government has no doubt shown admirable courage against South Africa's pressure and the Basotho people have made tremendous sacrifice in the interest of the people of South Africa. He concluded by assuring the government of Lesotho and the Frontline States of his full support for bearing such a burden for the dignity of the African people throughout the African Continent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Oliver Tambo Speaks on Armed Struggle, Minings

Le Grange Permits Quotes

MB091719 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, has given permission for ANC President Oliver Tambo to be quoted in South Africa. Mr Tambo addressed a news conference in Lusaka today attended by scores of journalists. He said the ANC was ready to step up its armed struggle because P.W. Botha is only playing around with reforms, as he put it. He called for the total abolition of apartheid. He said ANC attacks would continue to be directed against what he called enemy personnel but he warned that civilians could also become casualties in cross-fire. Mr Tambo justified the use of landmines in border farming areas because he said these had become military zones.

The ANC president also strongly denied Pretoria's charges that guerrillas are operating out of Zimbabwe and Botswana, and on the subject of the Amanzimtoti blast which killed five people, he said the organization had not issued any orders to attack the shopping center. He said such attacks are not ANC policy. Mr Tambo also repeated his stand that he is ready to talk to the South African Government, but added that among his preconditions were the release of Nelson Mandela and the dismantling of apartheid.

Television Reports Statement

MB091721 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, says it is not the organization's policy to attack soft targets, but the possibility of this happening cannot be excluded. Speaking at a news conference at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, he said his organization has a new strategy for the rapid intensification of the terrorist struggle in South Africa.

He said the new strategy is aimed at taking the armed struggle from the black residential areas to other areas. This will affect all sectors of the community, including the population, the youth, students, workers, and trade unions.

He said part of the new strategy included groups which will operate in larger groups than they have done to date. The ANC leader said as the so-called war escalates, many people, including civilians, will be caught in the cross-fire.

He said it is not ANC policy to plant bombs in supermarkets, schools, cinemas, and homes, unless these were considered to be military targets. But he said that it is possible that the commando groups could act in an undisciplined manner and attack soft targets.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said Tambo is trying to throw a smokescreen over the ANC's coldblooded attacks on innocent people. The ANC has accepted responsibility for most of the attacks on civilians over the years, and for the organization now to try to blame poor discipline among its members could only be described as an attempt to evade the issue.

Calls for Sanctions

MB091909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The international community was today warned of the consequences of a slow reaction to the volatile situation in South Africa. ANC President Oliver Tambo said in Lusaka that South Africa is beginning to move into stormy times which will involve everyone because of the inhuman system of apartheid being perpetuated by the regime.

Mr Tambo who was speaking at a press conference that had attracted over 40 foreign journalists, said the international community has a crucial role to play in interrupting the violent process going on in that country by pressuring the regime into putting an end to its evil policies. He said sanctions are the only cure that can help interrupt this violent trend in that country and the international community must forge links in pressuring for this.

Denies Amanzimtoti Bombing

MB091926 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] ANC president Oliver Tambo says it is not ANC policy to attack purely civilian targets. Speaking at a conference in Lusaka, he said that attacks against what he called enemy personnel and military targets would be stepped up because he says Pretoria is not serious about dismantling apartheid. The ANC leader's comments are usually banned but special permission to quote him has been given. He told journalists that as far as he was concerned, the Amanzimtoti bomb blast which killed five civilians was not an ANC action but, conceded that there are undisciplined elements within the organization who might have been responsible. Howard Barrell was in Lusaka for the conference.

[Barrell] Tambo repeatedly declined to state clearly whether ANC guerrillas had planted the bomb, although well-placed observers have no doubt the ANC had carried out the action. Tambo became noticeably irritated after having been repeatedly questioned on Amanzimtoti.

[Begin Tambo recording] There is going to be more of this thing in a situation of generalized conflict. There is going to be more of this so you had better be prepared for it and not be surprised. It is the development of a crisis in other words. [end recording]

[Barrell] But Mr Tambo expressed some moral doubt about the action.

Le Grange, Parties Condemn Tambo Statement

MB101137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 10, SAPA — All political parties today condemned the latest African National Congress [ANC] threats to expand its guerrilla campaign into a full-scale South African peoples war. ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo yesterday announced plans to take the conflict beyond the borders of townships to white areas and to continue attacks on the white farming community.

Civilians would be caught in the cross-fire, especially if over-zealous cadres attacked such soft targets as schools, supermarkets and shopping centres.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today accused Mr Tambo of trying to detach himself from responsibility for the latest series of terror attacks that had cost the lives of innocent white and black women and children.

The ANC has in the last three years repeatedly said that it would concentrate on hard and soft targets and that white areas in the towns and the countryside would be targets, he said. The ANC has proved that it attacks regardless of who its victims will be — whether they be black or white women and children.

Mr Colin Eglin, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], said the PFP rejected totally and absolutely the ANC's campaign of violence. A deliberate campaign of bloodshed and death, apart from the human suffering it would cause, would prove to be counter-productive. It will harden race attitudes, strengthen the right-wingers, invite repression and, I have no doubt, prolong and not shorten the life of apartheid.

The fact is that violence feeds violence and feeds off violence, Mr Eglin said. The time has come for both ends of the political spectrum in South Africa to come to their senses and to explore the possibilities of negotiation. This must be done before we in this country become locked into a spiral of conflict and violence that will destroy much of our country and its people.

Mrs Helen Suzman, law and order spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, said that Mr Tambo's threats augured ill for 1986 as a year of negotiation. I wonder if the ANC realises the ferocity of the counter-attack which is going to come from the government.

Labour Party leader The Rev Allan Hendrickse, said that the United Nations and all the countries that supported the ANC and gave them recognition should take cognisance of Mr Tambo's statement in view of the fact that the UN had declared 1986 to be the year of peace. I don't think that these threats are going to contribute to the finding of a solution in South Africa.

On the other hand, I would say that Mr Tambo is hoping that particularly the white community will react to this threat by becoming even more aggressive, which in turn would give the ANC more standing in terms of South Africa being made the aggressor. I would therefore hope that the reaction will not be too quick or too emotional.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National Peoples Party, said he did not think the logistics and history of the region, and structures of the neighbouring states, would make anyone win an armed struggle. There will be no winners and no losers. Violence not only brutalises the victims, but also the perpetrators.

There will come a stage when all sections of South Africa's population will join forces as counter-productive reaction against violence because in bomb blasts many blacks have also been killed.

Police Chief Says Public Assists Against ANC

MB091422 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Commissioner of Police Johan Coetzee says recent highly successful operations against the infiltration of ANC terrorists have been facilitated by the cooperation, support, and assistance of the public.

General Coetzee said the police have been kept in readiness as renewed terrorist attacks are usually expected at this time of the year. The task of the police force has also been facilitated by the greater degree of cooperation between the various population groups, he said.

Gen Coetzee is of the opinion that there is a greater understanding of the need for communication in order to bring about peaceful change.

5 Injured in Durban Electrical Substation Blast

MB100502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2253 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 9, SAPA — Five people, all white, were injured in a blast at an electricity substation in Durban tonight, police said. Three policemen and two Durban city electricians were the victims, a police spokesman, Captain Winston Heunis, told SAPA.

The captain said the names of the injured would not be immediately released. He added their injuries were not serious, contradicting an Addington hospital spokesman who told a Durban newspaper one of the policemen was in critical condition, while the other two officers were serious.

Capt Heunis said the first blast occurred at about 9.15 pm, followed by another explosion "soon afterwards." The men were injured as they were at the site investigating the first blast. He said two transformers at the substation, in an industrial area near a coloured suburb, were blown out. The blasts were heard kilometres away.

Toninght's blasts brings to seven the total of similar incidents in the Durban area in the past six months, including the killer blast at Amanzimtoti in which five people — also all white — were killed two days before Christmas.

Reportage on Visit by U.S. Congressmen Continues

Visit to Crossroads

MB091624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Twon, January 9, SAPA — The Crossroads squatter settlement was "a situation of extreme poverty and squalor" and needed "a lot of help," the leader of the American congressional delegation to South Africa, Mr William Gray, said when he and his colleagues visited the area this afternoon.

He promised, after speaking to staff at the Empilisweni Sacla Clinic at the settlement, that he would use his position as chairman of the budget committee of the American House of Representatives to press for increased U.S. Government financial aid to the clinic.

The delegation, escorted by the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, and accompanied by a large contingent of journalists, also heard vivid accounts from residents of hardships suffered by Crossroads residents in the recent unrest and through poor living conditions.

Mr Elliott Dyakophu told them that as a result of police actions there were now "crippled youths, adults without legs, without eyes, who can't walk properly."

"Despite all this tragedy the government is still pointing guns at us, harmless as we are."

Mr Jeremiah May said their homes were unsatisfactory, and every time it rained they woke up "in water."

The government gave no help, and he appealed to the American visitors for support, he aid.

The meeting with the staff of the clinic was closed to the press, but the head of the clinic, Dr Ivan Toms, said afterwards he had told the delegation about the health care situation and health needs of the community. The visitors had seemed particularly interested in the clinics malnutrition scheme, and how they could aid it. Dr Toms also said he had explained why the health of the people at Crossroads was so much better than those in Ciskei and Transkei — where most Crossroads residents had come from.

"I explained to them why a mother who spends money on bus fare and comes down to Cape Town has a four time grater chance of getting her child to live to the age of one year than does someone who stays in the homelands," he said.

He had told them of Thornhill Resettlement Camp in Ciskei, where there were no jobs for the 30,000 residents, and people were "dying of starvation." This was not to be blamed on any shortcoming of the territory's health services, he said, but rather on socio-economic circumstances and the "dumping" of people. Dr Toms said the members of the delegation appeared to be "very supportive."

After the meeting at the clinic, they walked a short distance down a dusty, rubbish strewn street to the Noxolo School, where they were greeted by members of the Crossroads Executive Committee and about 150 supporters.

The Americans were introduced by Dr Boesak, who greeted the audience with a clenched fist salute, and was answered by cries of "Amandla" [Power].

Mr Gray told the meeting he wanted to let them know that "we in the United States and we members of Congress here share your concern for freedom and dignity, which are also part of our tradition in America."

"I'm particularly delighted to be here myself, because I'm one of the lost cousins of the family." Mr Gray, like three other members of the delegation, is a black person.

"We want you to know that we care, and hopefully we will demonstrate that when we go back," he said.

He said that not only would he urge his colleagues on the budget committee to increase aid to the clinic, but that representative Peter Kostmayer, also a member of the group and a member of the House's Foreign Affairs Committee, would also press that committee for increased aid to Crossroads.

Mr Gray said after the meeting that a press conference would be held this evening, after a prayer service at Dr Boesak's Bellville South church which he and his colleague, Mr Walter Fauntroy, would attend.

Asked whether he intended pressing for tougher economic sanctions against South Africa on his return to America, he said he was not prepared to comment on what he would do when he got back.

Attend Church Service

MB100524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2141 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 9, SAPA — It was an illusion to believe that the South African Government was capable of bringing about the changes needed in this country, Dr Allan Boesak said at a prayer service attended by the visiting American congressional delegation at his Bellville South church this evening. Any changes, he said, would be brought about by the people themselves.

"They (the government) can't do it."

Dr Boesak said "the people" would continue to challenge the government on every level and "on every single issue" in 1986. There was no need for concern about what the year would bring as "fear of the oppressor is less than our desire to be free." Apartheid should not be changed or tampered with, but irrevocably irradicated.

Dr Boesak said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, faced a "second Rubicon" at the end of the month when he would open parliament.

"They dont give me my passport because they fear that if I speak overseas, the rand will go down. I want to say to the state president the rand is going up a little bit ... don't speak at the end of the month."

Dr Boesak also said he wanted to give a "word of explanation to our American friends."

"This church service is the only way our people can come together. We have a man in the Western Cape called Brigadier Swart who bans every single meeting. He even banned a candle-light service."

Earlier, before the service began, a section of the congregation of about 400 people sang freedom songs including one with the words "Tambo is going to free us in the new year with a bazooka and the AK47."

The congressmen were greeted by clenched fist salutes and cires of "viva" when they were introduced by Dr Boesak. Two of them, Mr Walter Fauntroy and the leader of the group, Mr William Gray, who are both Baptist ministers, both delivered sermons and Mr Ed Towns read from the scriptures. Mr Towns also told the congregation that "history is on your side" in the struggle against apartheid. Just as God had lifted up Moses to lead the Israelites out of bondage, so he had lifted up Allan Boesak.

Mr Fauntroy condemned "so-called Christians in South Africa" who would be rejected by God when their day of reckoning came.

"God will say, depart from me. When I was hungry you starved me in the homelands; when I was thirsty, sick and imprisoned you woundn't give me water; you gunned me down in the streets. In as much as you have done it to the least of my people, you have done it to me," he said.

He said the delegation had come to South Africa to "share your pain and suffering." He also said the profits of South African mines and factories were built on the "slave labour of blacks."

Mr Fauntroy said that as he was speaking, the Free South Africa Movement, of which he is an executive member, was announcing a call for a nation-wide boycott in America of all Royal-Dutch Shell products.

"We want to send a message to our corporations that we don't like their cooperation with the system of racial domination for the purpose of economic exploitation."

Commentary Discusses Visit

MB100733 Johannesburg Domestic Service 0500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Station Commentary: "Reform and the Congressmen"]

[Text] The American congressmen now on a visit to South Africa personify a form of foreign interference in the country's affairs that has grown dramatically in popularity among a certain kind of Western politician in the last year or two. It finds expression in high-profile political activity which, while ostensibly designed to accelerate reform in South Africa, in fact retards it. It is characterized by extravagant statements of deep concern for the black communities, while cheerfully ignoring views that emerge from those communities when they clash with the opinions of favoured elitist leaders. And the practitioners of this variety of interference are invariably noted for, on the one hand, their superficial and one-sided knowledge of South African affairs, and on the other, their strong political ambitions in their own countries. South Africans are under no illusions about the size and complexity of the challenges with which they are faced. Broadly speaking there are two imperative requirements which they will have to meet in the years ahead.

First, the process of reform, towards those goals on which a consensus exists among moderate and democratic South Africans of all groups, will have to be completed successfully and as peacefully as possible. Second, the country will have to achieve strong and sustained economic growth to provide the means for meeting the heavy socio-economic demands of a rapidly developing population.

And these requirements must be met by a society which has few equals in the world for the diversity of its races, cultures and political aspirations. However, heterogeneous as they are, with all the intense social and political cross-currents that this creates, the people of South Africa are inextricably bound by a common destiny based on their interdependence.

They are compelled — and the majority are well aware of it — to make reform succeed, to establish a dispensation of equal opportunity and full political and human rights for all in a democratic constitutional order.

That is the declared intention of the government of this country and of democratic leaders in all communities, and the numerous reforms that have already been implemented and are now in the pipeline are all directed to this end. But a successful outcome will require not only political determination but a prospering economy.

Reform and development go hand in hand. The ability to achieve the larger political and human goals is intimately linked to the ability to provide jobs, improve and expand education, provide the social and economic structures that foster individual development.

It is therefore curious, to put it mildly, that the kind of South African watcher represented by the congressional delegation now in the country tends to concentrate his energies on preventing such development.

In the name of reform he undermines it by pushing for sanctions. Indeed, one of the main reasons for the present visit, according to a spokesman, is to decide whether they should agitate for further sanctions in the United States. That the overwhelming majority of black people are aware of the effect of sanctions on economic growth and job-creation, and have rejected sanctions in opinion polls seems to make no impression on them.

South Africans may well wonder whether such visitors are in the least concerned about reform. And the visitors should not be

surprised when they encounter, among committed reformists, indifference and even hostility.

Further on Effects of Lesotho Border Closing

Effect on Transport

MB090938 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] South African Transport Services [SATS] says the more stringent control measures introduced along the South African-Lesotho border by the South African Government at the end of last year has so far had no significant effect on road and rail traffic transport between the two countries.

A SATS spokesman has said that the measures relate chiefly to the movement of private individuals across the border. At present there is insufficient information to determine the precise effect of the measures on road and rail transport as the relevant statistics are processed only every 3 months.

Opposition Asks for Talks

MB091640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Leaders of three Lesotho opposition parties have arrived in South Africa to plead with the South African Government to hold talks with King Moshoeshoe in order to resolve the impasse between the two countries. They are Mr Makalo Khaketla of the Marema Tlou Party, Mr Charles Mofeli of the United Democratic Party, Adn Mr G.P. Ramoreboli of the Basotholand Congress Party.

The three men told the SABC that, as the rightful traditional leader of Lesotho, King Moshoeshoe was in a position to talk with the South African state president. Such talks could help Lesotho out of the difficult situation into which they had been led by what they said was a self-imposed government in Lesotho.

The three opposition leaders said people in Lesotho were going through hard times because of the border restrictions, as their country was totally dependent on South Africa for its food supplies.

Traders from all over Lesotho are to meet in Maseru tomorrow to discusss the crisis brought about the clamp-down on the movement of Lesotho's citizens to South Africa.

Ambassador to Netherlands Comments on Controversy

MB091151 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The proposed meeting between Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and South African Ambassador David Louw following criticism by Mr Louw of certain church groups in the Netherlands, has apparently not yet taken place. This report from our Amsterdam correspondent Stephen Vlay.

[Vlay] A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said this morning that they had no exact information on when or how the meeting will take place with the South African ambassador. It might have even taken place already but this is highly unlikely, he said. The reason for the secrecy is that it would attract too much attention from the media, said the Foreign Ministry.

Late yesterday Mr Louw said he had had no word from the foreign office despite the fact that a number of newspapers here had said he would be summoned to the Foreign Ministry. A spokesman for the ministry yesterday said there would be a meeting and it would be very soon.

Mr Louw called our bureau back late in the afternoon to express more views on the controversy over his comments about various Dutch church groups and demonstrators in which the word fascist was used. He referred to the PVDA [Labor Party] parliamentarian Mr (Wallicker), who is also of Jewish extract. Mr Louw said what had happened to Jewish shopkeepers in the Netherlands during the Second World War is of a very same nature as what is happening now with shopkeepers who are selling South African products. They are being subjected to similar attacks by anti-apartheid demonstrators. The PVDA politician was apparently responsible for one of the complaints about Mr Louw's use of the word fascist.

Gencor Continues To Discharge Platinum Mine Workers

MB090746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 9, SAPA — Gencor continued to discharge workers at its Bophuthtswana platinum mines today and said the situation was "peaceful." In a brief statement released here, the company said workers were still being discharged at its two Wildebeestfontein mines and the Bafokeng South Property. Production at the Bafokeng North mine was returning to normal, Gencor said.

Political Parties Debate Reform on 'Network'

MB080648 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Discussion between Daan van der Merwe, Conservative Party [CP] MP; Andre Fourie, National Party [NP] MP; and Peter Gastrow, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP; moderated by Freek Robinson, on the "Network" program; presented by Kollie van Koller — live]

[Text] [Van Koller] The year 1986 is being seen as a watershed year politically, especially as regards the constitutional accomodation of blacks. In the studio we have Mr Andre Fourie of the NP, Mr Daan van der Merwe of the CP, and Mr Peter Gastrow of the PFP. Freek Robinson is their moderator.

[Robinson] Thank you, Kollie, and a warm welcome, gentlemen, to "Network" this evening. We are going to talk about the priorities for 1986 in the political arena. Let us begin with you, Mr Daan van der Merwe, of the CP.

[Van der Merwe] Well, let me say as far as the CP is concerned, we are looking forward to the political challenges of the year ahead. We are ready. As a young party we have used the past 3 years or so to establish our orgnizational strength. Despite the economic situation in the country we are financially comfortable, and we hope the CP will unveil its weekly publication this month. We are ready, we are looking forward eagerly to the year ahead.

[Robinson] Mr Andre Fourie, NP?

[Fourie] Freek, the NP's responsibility this year, I think, is to implement its intentions. I have the greatest confidence in government and that it will implement these. The first is that there should be no domination of one group by another. Second, at all levels of government, communities should be given the opportunity to participate. Third, there should be equal opportunities in all areas — employment, education, training. Fourth, all things that discriminate by skin color have to be eliminated.

[Robinson] Right. Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP?

[Gastrow] To me, the priority is to do something to solve our problems. There is a general feeling that at present the country is drifting without direction. I think it is vital that the state president and the government lay down a clear political direction. Call it a declaration of intent or whatever. This should then be followed by negotiation, which will only be possible if real steps are taken to create a climate in which negotiation is possible. At present this is not so. To me, then, the creation of a climate in which negotiations can take place among all of South Africa's population groups is what is needed.

[Robinson] Right. We will return to that shortly, Mr Gastrow. But let me give Mr van der Merwe a chance again. You say you are ready for the new year, but if we can keep this discussion a bit more practical, what do you believe should actually happen? What do you see as necessary?

[Van der Merwe] Well, we as a political party want, really, to become the government. We think the NP offers no solutions to the country's problems, and as an opposition party, in the coming year we are going to point out the problems, faults and impossibilities the NP is busy with.

[Gastrow] I think it would be a great pity if we waste time again this year on debates, senseless debates, between the NP and the CP over aspects which are so far from reality that they have become irrelevant. I think the debate in parliament ought to be about the problems between black and white, the future constitutional system, and not about where the differences lie between the CP and the NP. That is a waste of time, in my view.

[Robinson] I accept, Mr Gastrow, that in parliament many things are said that do not necessarily have anything to do with practical needs. But let us keep this fairly practical. We have spoken about negotiation. Let us ask Mr Fourie, then, what has to happen, who has to be brought into the discussion. Who do you think will be involved in discussions? What do you think is going to happen?

[Fourie] The invitation by the state president is very clear to all those who want to play a positive role in the dialogue on South Africa. His invitation stated that there should be an open agenda, that dialogue should be conducted with all groups in the country on the black problem. I feel the time has come for those who consider themselves to be the real so-called leaders of the black people to come forward and accept the bona fides of the state president and participate in the dialogue. Too much is being said abroad about South Africa by South Africans. In the press we see declarations, proposals. But the time has come for those people who mean well for the country and who see themselves as the real leaders to accept the invitation and to sit down around the table so we can talk with one another.

[Gastrow] I find it difficult to see how this can actually happen, how one can expect that leaders will come forward while there is a state of emergency, while many of the leaders are in detention. I cannot accept that there will be any leaders prepared to negotiate until the government has indicated in which direction it wants to move. That is the problem at present. [general interruption]

[Fourie] The real leaders are still only Mandela? Is that what you mean? Mandela has to be freed, or everything falls apart?

[Van der Merwe] That is very interesting. A minister in government, Rev Allan Hendrickse, has said Mandela must be released. That is an interesting aspect.

[Gastrow] In my mind, there is no doubt that. Mandela has to be released, if we...

[Robinson, interrupting] Unconditionally?

[Gastrow] ...if we want a group in black politics which will make it clear to the government where they stand, who these groups are, who are their leaders.

[Robinson] But on the other hand, Mr Gastrow, is it not true, if one wishes to be honest, that the state president sent the invitation to him saying he could be released if he renounced violence. And we have just heard Mr Craig Williamson again before this program on the issue of dialogue with the ANC. So, what is the view of the PFP specifically on the idea that the ANC should first renounce violence before dialogue can take place?

[Gastrow] You see, if Nelson Mandela is released unconditionally, then he has no choice, naturally, but to return to a group area under the present apartheid system — the discriminatory laws — and live there. And the view taken by Mandela and the ANC is that under those conditions a person cannot negotiate on an equal basis with either the government or anyone else. In other words...

[Fourie] In other words he must propagate violence in South Africa, even if he is released?

[Gastrow] That of course would be against the law. And he ought to...

[Fourie] And then he will have to be arrested again and appear in court. [general interruption] Where would we be then?

[Robinson] Gentlemen, can I just interrupt here. I would like to give Mr Daan van der Merwe a chance. I wish to ask you this, Mr Van der Merwe. Do you think we have to negotiate with the blacks this year, politically? Because I think the unrest has shown us there are many problems, and in one way or another they have to be resolved politically.

[Van de Merwe] Let me tell you, the CP, as regards the policy of separate development through...

[Fourie, interrupting] But the homelands, the homelands are no longer a part of separate development..[general interruption]

[Van der Merwe] Just give me a chance, and I will explain...

[Gastrow] Freek, let us jump in here. [laughs]

[Van der Merwe] I just wish to say that the CP, as part of the continuation of the policy of separate development and partition, is a party which will talk with blacks and Coloreds and Indians. We are doing it at present, and we...

[Gastrow] Are you talking with them? Can you tell us with whom?

[Van der Merwe] No, sir, let me tell you we are talking with many of the leaders, with many individuals. But just let me add here, I would like to say we will continue to talk with them. There is no doubt abotu that. But let me tell Mr Gastrow that the PFP is becoming more and more, it seems, irrelevant, in South African politics. And that is why they cannot accept the fact that it is the CP which at the moment is the real opposition to the NP. [interruptions] The elections showed this. But now let me come back to Mr Fourie. But Mr Gastrow should know that these debates are continuing. And now to Mr Fourie, let us go back to Mandela. A minister of the NP, Rev Hendickse, said recently at his party congress that we must negotiate with Mandela, and Mandela must be released. Yet yesterday, Mr Pik Botha said in an article, in an interview, I think, with Peter Taylor, that Mandela will not be released.

The dilemma of South African politics is that we have a government which no longer knows where it is coming from and neither does it know where it is heading. [general interruption]

[Robinson] Mr Fourie?

[Fourie] That is totally unfair. Rev Hendrickse is in the state president's cabinet. It is a coalition government between the Labor Party, and the party of Mr Rajbansi, and the NP. And one cannot expect — and I think this is the problem with the CP, they expect that all the people they talk with must speak their language.

[Van der Merwe] But that is very different...

[Fourie] ...And Mr Hendrickse has the fullest right, as leader of a political party of another community, to state his views. And I am sure he also makes his views known in the cabinent, but when a decision is made in the cabinet on what has to happen to Mr Mandela, that of course is that.

[Gastrow] This problem also exists in the NP as a whole. I think there is a great lack of clarity among the members of parliament regarding the direction the party is moving. So I would like to ask, does the government believe in power-sharing between black and white?

[Fourie] Of course, the government believes in this.

[Gastrow] Now tell me, will that be in separate structures? You see, that is a question I would like answered...[general interruption]

[Van der Merwe] If I could add another question there, friends...

[Robinson] Mr van der Merwe, can we take this a little at a time? Mr Gastrow has asked a question. Mr Fourie?

[Fourie] The NP view is that there must be power-sharing in South Africa involving all the communities, including the blacks. [general interruption] Just give me a chance...

[Gastrow] But in separate structures or not? Because then it would be division of power, not power-sharing.

[Fourie] You cannot ask me that, because that is part of the negotiation process. As far as the Coloreds and Indians are concerned, we have different chambers in one structure.

[Gastrow] I am speaking about the blacks. That is the whole problem, the blacks.

[Fourie] I am coming to that. Among the Coloreds and Indians and whites there is power-sharing in one structure, with three chambers. Now we come to...

[Gastrow, interrupting] But the whites are in a dominant position.

[Fourie] Right, you do not want to talk about the Coloreds. So let us go on to the blacks. The blacks' constitutional future is still in a negotiation process, and far be it for me, as an NP member of parliament, to say to you that what we have decided is...

[Gastrow, interrupting] That is so vague that one cannot blame anyone, whether a supporter of the NP or not.

[Van der Merwe] That is the problem. You are keeping to the middle of the road. One has to either left or right. In the middle of the road you will be ridden over. And I would like to add another question, and that is...[general interruption]

[Robinson] Mr van der Merwe, go ahead.

[Van der Merwe] I want to put this question to Mr Fourie. It is a question we have been wrestling with for the past 40 years in this country. If you view South Africa as a unitary state, with a group of minorities — because the whites have become a minority group, in their own country, and the Zulus, the Zulus are a minority group...

[Fourie] Then the blacks are also minority groups.

[Van der Merwe] Very well. I don't accept your terminology, but I ask you, if you give to every vote in the country, every vote, white, black, brown, and Indian, if you give every vote the same value, then naturally the blacks will be the majority in that government, and what will then become of the survival of the so-called minority groups? [general interruption]

[Fourie] Mr Robinson, the problem is they want the NP to come forward with a blueprint and then say to the blacks: Take it or leave it. We are involved in a process of negotiation with the blacks...

[Van der Merwe] We had a policy for many years in the NP, and we...

[Fourie] ... And the agenda is an open one. The government has set certain conditions such as that separate community life has to be maintained. We do not want to lose the civilized norms and Christian values to which we are accustomed. We do not want one group to dominate another. That is where we stand, the NP. But for us now to come up with a blueprint and to tell the blacks they can take it or leave it, well, that is not the approach, that is not the spirit of negotiation.

Let us give Mr Gastrow a chance. May I ask you, Mr Gastrow — let us be more pratical, I think we have lost the thread there — can you tell me ...[change of thought] You said earlier that certain things have to take place in the process of negotiation in order to get it going. What then do you see as the priorities, in practical terms, in legislation this year, before negotiations can take place? You have already made the piont of the release of Mr Nelson Mandela. So now, what has to be done in parliament?

[Gastrow] In parliament? Well, there are many other things which have to be done, not necessarily in parliament. But in parliament, it is necessary that legislation be passed which will lead the man in the street, the black man, to see that things are improving for him.

[Robinson] Specifically?

[Gastrow] Influx control. That has to be abolished, not improved or amended.

[Robinson] Mr Fourie?

[Fourie] Influx control, it is in the cards that it must be abolished. There is not doubt about that.

[Gastrow] Is it going to be improved or done away with?

[Fourie] The stipulation is simply that if a person has to work in an urban area, if he has accomodation, then there is no reason whatsoever to keep him out.

[Gastrow] But that is a qualified position. That is the problem with the NP.

[Fourie] But I mean... [change of thought] You know, if one has to follow the PFP policy, you have to open the sluice gates and the next day we will be sitting in Lancaster House.

[Van der Merwe] But that is what the NP wants to do. Let me tell you, sir, that...

[Robinson] I would like to ask Mr van der Merwe this. He brought up the matter of voting rights and the like. Does he still believe that there is such a thing as a white South Africa?

[Van der Merwe] This country has a diversity of nations...

[Robinson] No, I want to know about a white South Africa.

[Van der Merwe] Listen. You have asked a question of me. In this country there is a diversity of nations. Our view is that a certain part of South Africa belongs to the white nation. It is his fatherland.

[Gastrow] Only whites?

[Van der Merwe] Naturally, blacks will sell their labor there.

[Robinson] But, Mr van der Merwe, the question Mr Gastrow asked you is whether this is practical today, can it be achieved?

[Van der Merwe] It is practical. The policy of separate development was succeeding until the NP came under the control of people who no longer believed in the old policy of the old NP, that of separate development. But let me come back to Mr Fourie.

[Robinson] But he is the man in the middle, it seems.

[Fourie] That is no problem. We are old blood South Africans, we get along very well together.

[Van der Merwe] I just want to tell Mr Fourie that the NP says it is moving away from discrimination on the grounds of color. Well, color is only one way of dividing humanity, the various races. But I ask him this: The NP says there are certain nonnegotiables: separate residential areas, separate primary and secondary schools, separate chambers in parliament. Yet, let me tell my honorable friend, a minister in government, Rev Hendrickse, has said that all those measures have to be done away with, because to him that is still discrimination. Are these really nonnegotiables to the NP, or are they going to change that too?

[Robinson] Mr Fourie?

[Fourie] I made it very clear earlier that the NP is part of a coalition government with, among others, Mr Hendrickse's Labor Party. And far be it from us to prescribe to him the platform he should take as leader of his party. He is in the cabinet and he is subject to cabinet decisions. But to answer you directly, the NP view is that in order to maintain order and peace in this coutnry, one aspect which is very important to the whites — and I think to the other communities too — is that they want to keep their own community life, and that means, inter alia, separate residential areas and separate schools.

[Robinson] At the expense of the others?

[Fourie] Not at all. In fact, I would say that if the NP is to be criticized — and I am speaking as a Nationalist — then one has to ask the NP: Why have you not created equal opportunities for the Coloreds, for the Asians, for the blacks, for them to be able to obtain property rights in their own residential areas and to be able to build a home there? But that was the problem the NP had with people like Mr van der Merwe and the CP, who refused to do that kind of thing.

[Gastrow] But what about political rights? I think the whole matter concerns political rights. Political rights are at the root of the unrest in 1985. That is the issue that has to be addressed. The matter of marriage rights, that is simply a pathetic...[general interruption]

[Fourie] I was not speaking about marriage rights.

[Gastrow] That is the kind of thing you are speaking about now. What about political rights? Is the NP going to indicate to the nation what political rights the black man in South Africa in general will be given, or not? Because if this does not happen, we are going to have problems in 1986.

[Fourie] Peter, it is very clear. The NP accepts that all communities, including blacks, should be allowed participation in decision-making at the highest level, and the formula has to be negotiated with the blacks. We cannot present blueprints.

[Van der Merwe] But that is the impossible part of South African politics. You cannot lump together all the people in the same government structure. You have the blacks, who are the majority, and each vote will be of equal value, with the result that the blacks will then be the majority in the...

[Fourie] But you are busy simply...[general interruption]

[Robinson] Mr Fourie, I do not think we can speak for the whole evening, but thank you all for your participation thus far. Things certainly are lively. But now I want to give each of you an opportunity to end by telling us what you each think is going to take place, whether you think we will have a solution this year to the rather intensive political problems, and whether we are moving closer to that point. Mr van der Merwe?

[Van der Merwe] I say that the credibility of the NP will be further tarnished this year.

[Robinson] Solutions?

[Van der Merwe] The NP has no solutions, and the priority for any opposition party is to take over the governing position. In other words, the NP's new policy principle of an integrated government, of power-sharing, will not work. Its credibility is being tarnished, and the people of this country, the various communities, are going to have a harder time in every facet of life this year. In other words, I predict that the NP is going to come closer to its fall than it did last year.

[Robinson] Mr Fourie?

[Fourie] I want to tell you quite honestly that the dilemma facing the NP and the government is that we are in a grey period at present, a period of negotiation. It is not possible, it is not fair, to expect the government to be heard in every newscast saying: We have been negotiating with Mr A. or Mr B. or Mr C. I think the government should be given a chance this year, and I believe one can expect that it will present its intentions after having negotiated intensively for a long time with black leaders and with other people in the country. I am also optimistic, and accept the bona fides of the government, that they will present a proposal during the coming parliamentary session.

[Robinson] Mr Gastrow?

[Gastrow] The grey area Mr Fourie is speaking about in which the government finds itself at present is precisely because there is no leadership. And that is a top priority. Much depends on whether the state president can administer bold leadership in 1986. If this happens, and if steps are taken to promote negotiations such as the lifting of the state of emergency, free association among blacks so that they can form their own political groupings and hold meetings, the release of Nelson Mandela — these types of step must be taken if negotiations are to be promoted. And, in addition, it is important that clear steps be taken that indicate to all that apartheid is being dismantled and is being eliminated. For example, influx control must be abolished, not improved.

[Robinson] Fine. Mr Gastrow, I think that is about it. We just have to apologize for overrunning our time. Thank you all for your participation this evening. We appreciate your coming here. From me, good evening.

Education Official Comments on School Enrollment

MB091139 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — Registration of pupils proceeded "normally" in most areas with the official reopening of schools yesterday, the director-general of the department of education and training, Dr Brian Fourie, said today.

"Enrolments differ from area to area," Dr Fourie said in a statement.

"The indications are that in certain areas, between 60 and 95 percent of pupils were admitted on the first day. Important exceptions are Soweto, Pretoria and certain areas in the Eastern and Western Cape where registration was slow, particularly at secondary level. It must be emphasised that schools where pupils have registered will continue with the normal education programme. Pupils who stay away after having registered, will therefore not be adequately prepared to pass the examinations.

"Registration of pupils normally takes place over several days and it is also important to take note that Deputy Minister S.J. de Beer stated on January 7, 1986, that the department would exercise the necessary understanding and flexibility with respect to late enrolment," Dr Fourie said.

It was thus impossible at this stage to provide detailed statistics about enrolment in any specific area. Further details would become available as soon as the official survey had been completed.

"An urgent request is directed at the media not to publish unsubstantiated figures in the meantime or to hasten to conclusions based on inadequate or incomplete information," Dr Fourie said.

KwaNdebele Leader Comments on Moutse Incorporation

MB091515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Jan 9, SAPA — The KwaNdebele government would not force any person to take up citizenship of KwaNdebele, not even after independence, the homelands chief minister, Mr S.S. Skosana, said today.

The guarantee was one without which KwaNdebele would never accept independence, Mr Skosana said in a statement to set out his government's stand on issues affecting residents of trouble-torn Moutse area after its incorporation into KwaNdebele. The decision by Pretoria to incorporate the Moutse area into the homeland has led to violence and the deaths of at least 20 people. The Moutse community is strongly opposed to consolidation of the area with the homeland, which is soon to gain independence. The government acknowledge that residents of Moutse had "doubts and, in some cases, fears about their future under the KwaNdebele government, as expressed by some leaders," and that "the recent unrest in the area is proof of these uncertainties," Mr Skosana said. Setting out his government's stand on the issues of citizenship, private property rights, political representation, the position of chiefs and teachers, trade licences and the medium of education in schools, Mr Skosana said his government was "prepared to negotiate other valid matters with those concerned in Moutse for the sake of prosperity in KwaNdebele."

He said the government guaranteed the private property right for any property holder in Moutse, pointing out that KwaNdebele was the first national state to decide in favour of such rights. On the issue of political representation, Mr Skosana said his government wished "to start as soon as possible to render all service necessary to enable the people of Moutse to fulfill and attain their hopes and aspirations.

"Processes necessary to ensure active political participation will be implemented as soon as possible," the chief minister said.

"The constitution of KwaNdebele makes provision for six members for each recognised tribal authority, one nominated by each chief and two nominated jointly by community authorities." This brought the total for Moutse to 30 nominated members, which "must be considered against the two representatives the Moutse people had in the previous dispensation." The status and position of all serving chiefs, tribal and community authorities in Moutse would remain intact under the KwaNdebele government. There were presently a number of schools in KwaNdebele that used either Tswana or Sotho, and education would be given in the language used at present, he said.

On the issue of the position of teachers, Mr Skosana said government would do "all it can to safeguard the status, position and promotion possibilities of all its teachers in the Moutse area.

"This guarantee also applies to other civil servants in Moutse serving the KwaNdebele government." He said trade licenses would be issued on exactly the same basis as in the rest of KwaNdebele: all applications would first be examined by the tribal authority concerned, who would make recommendations to the government, "in principle the same procedure as is followed in cases before the licensee board."

"To discriminate in any way against the people of Moutse will only mean that the government will boycott itself in its economic development," Mr Skosana said.

Police Report on Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

9 Jan Evening Report

MB091826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1812 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8 pm unrest situation report.

Soweto: A number of delivery vehicles were attacked and set alight by arsonists. In some cases delivery vehicles were robbed before they were set alight.

Alexandra: Two black males who were dressed in t-shirts from the UDF [United Democratic Front] were attacked by a mob and an attempt was made to burn them alive. They escaped with slight injuries.

Northern Transvaal: At Soshanguve, a delivery vehicle was set alight. In Queestown, a private home and a private vehicle were set alight.

Durban: In Chesterville, a police vehicle was attacked by stone-throwers. The SAP had made use of tear smoke to disperse the attackers. There was also a single shot from a shot gun fired at the police. One member of the SAP was slightly injured.

10 Jan Morning Report

MB100851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 10, SAPA — Following is the unrest report issued this morning by the SAP public relations division, Pretoria:

Several incidents of unrest and stonethrowing occurred in the black residential area of Queenstown last night. The police were also shot at with catapults. At some of the scenes police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to quell the lawlessness. Two youths were wounded and arrested. Two youths, nine black women and 20 black men were arrested on charges of public violence. One black women, 24, was stoned and set alight by a group of blacks. She was admitted to hospital in a serious condition. The burnt body

of a black man was discovered by police in this residential area. In Soweto, Witwatersrand, several passenger buses were stoned by groups of youths and some had tyres slashed. In Langa, Western Province, arsonists caused damage to the Sigabulela primary school. In Chesterville, Port Natal, the police were fired at with a light calibre firearm. Nobody was injured. In Lamontville, Durban, streets were barricaded with burning tyres. In the black residential area at Randfontein police used birdshot to repulse an attack on them by a gorup of stonethrowers. No injuries were reported. In the black residential area at Brandfort, OFS [Orange Free State], a private home was attacked by a mob of stonethrowers. Shots were fired by a member of the SA police and a development board official. No injuries were reported. In the Kanana black residential area at Orkney a development board building was damaged by stonethrowers. The mob fled when fired at with shotguns and service pistols. No injuries were reported.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB100554 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related issues:

SPCC Reiterates Stand

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 9 January reports on its front page that the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) has again reiterated its position that black pupils should not return to school or even register before 28 January. The article says organizations supporting the decision to return on 28 January are gaining grassroots support and notes that a number of public meetings are taking place to discuss the matter.

Congressmen's Meeting With President

Another front page report by political correspondent David Braun says South Africa will probably come under "increased fire" in the U.S. Congress after the "less-than-successful meeting" between the visiting Congressional delegation and President Botha. He quotes Congressman Gray as expressing disappointment with the meeting and Representative Kostmayer as calling the president " 'rude and coarse.' "

Consumer Boycotts Suspended

On page 3, *THE STAR* reports that the consumer boycotts in all regions except Uitenhage have been suspended as the various regional committees attempt to form a national boycott committee. Boycotts in the Johannesburg, Vaal, Reef and Pretoria areas have been suspended as of 2 January but might be reintroduced on 1 February if certain conditions are not met, among them, the release of detainees, lifting of the state of emergency and withdrawal of security forces from the townships.

Liquidations, Insolvencies Rise

THE STAR reports on page 5 that statistics available for the first 10 months of 1985 show the year set a record for insolvencies and liquidations. Compulsory liquidations more than doubled — from 742 in 1984 to 1,541 in 1985. The total number of liquidations between January and October was 2,441 compared with 2,303 for the same period in 1984. The total number of insolvencies was 2,709, an increase of 103 percent for the same period in 1984 and 284 percent over 1981. Indications are that the domestic economy is still in the downward phase with unemployment and the number of bankruptcies rising.

STAR on University Admissions

In an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* comments on the removal of the racial permit system for white universities and the government's subsequent denial that any "significant" change had taken place. Since the universities have welcomed the change, the government's denial is apparently a "smokescreen designed to fool the right," the editorial says. What does it mean, the editorial asks? "Reform by stealth instead of with fanfare; progress by bamboozlement. If the intention really is to open our universities then we should be trumpeting it to the world, not secretly unlocking the ivory tower," it concludes.

Editorial on U.S.-RSA Relations

In another editorial, the paper says the U.S. feels it must do something about South Africa, but the question is what. Noting that while "confusing signals" are being given South Africa by the visiting congressional delegation, one thing remains clear: "Apartheid must go." South Africans shouldn't quibble about that, the editorial says, nor with Secretary Shultz' statement that change should happen peacefully.

Tambo Message

In a third editorial, *THE STAR* notes that the ANC president will be making a statement on 9 January to mark the ANC's 74th anniversary and wonders how much of it South Africans will be permitted to read. If he talks "bloodshed, death and destruction" it is likely the government will allow his words to be published. If he talks "peace and reconciliation" South Africans may hear nothing of it. Whatever he says, the editorial concludes, the "ANC's views are crucial in the current debate on the country's future. It is iniquitous that its voice should have to be filtered through National Party censorship."

Article on Bannings

An article on the editorial page by Gary van Staden says that freedom of association is "under threat" as never before and notes that "fun runs, memorial services, concerts, television crews, photographers, dozens of meetings and organisations" have all been banned or restricted. The obvious result of restrictions on association has been the massive increase in the number of organizations operating, the article says, and notes that if an organization is banned under one name it simply changes its name "and so the process goes on and on in an endless circle of banning and renaming and banning again." The article says it is doubtful that even with the help of the army that all the bans and restriction orders can be monitored and enforced. Noting that many of the restrictions are "futile" but more than that they waste manpower and money, the article says the bottom line is that the restrictions and bannings are remembered more

as "further erosions of basic freedoms." If, as the government claims, these are necessary for public peace, "then is it not time that those accused of threatening such peace be asked to defend the charge in a court of law?", the article concludes.

Consumer Prices

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 9 January reports on page 3 that "shocks galore" await consumers in 1986. Noting the recent petrol price increases, it says the department of mineral and energy affairs has put the "break even" exchange rate level at U.S. $.43, but although the rand has broken the $.40 barrier it is still a "long way" from $.43. The article says economists expect pressure on all consumer goods prices to continue and notes that prices are still to be affected by the increased fuel price, the 15 percent hike in rail tariffs and the effects of the "battered rand" on imports, as well as the 10 percent surcharge on certain imports. The inflation rate is expected to reach over 17 percent for December, breaking the "record" level of 16.9 percent set in November.

Confidence Increases

On the same page, *BUSINESS DAY* reports that business confidence rose again "slightly" for the fourth month in succession. The Associated Chamber of Commerce business confidence index for December rose by 0.5 points to 81.1, just 0.1 above the June 1985 level. The slight improvement was chiefly due to the outcome of the continued reduced level of interest rates and the continued rise in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange all-market index of share prices, the article says. These two factors more than offset the increased insolvencies and unemployment in all race groups.

BUSINESS DAY on Education

In an editorial on page four, *BUSINESS DAY* says the spirit of the black pupils who will not go back to school is "quite admirable" and notes they have a "great deal" to be discontented about. But, the editorial says, blacks are not the only ones unhappy with education provided in South Africa and views the waiting lists for private schools, most of which are multiracial. "This is as much a vote of no confidence in government education as black pupils boycotting their classrooms." It is an "expensive way of buying out of apartheid" and Pretoria should acknowledge it for what it is. The present dual system of education must go, the editorial says, and greater regional influence, parental participation and privitization must come about. Yet, the editorial concludes, Pretoria offers only "cosmetic change." "How can it talk convincingly of political power sharing when it perpetuates such educational inequities?"

Editorial on Rand

Commenting on the rise of the rand to U.S. $.40, *BUSINESS DAY* in another editorial expresses hope that this has escaped the state president's attention, for last August when the rand seemed to be recovering, P.W. Botha made his Rubicon speech. "And by some chilling coincidence," he is set to make another major speech in a few weeks. Nevertheless, the editorial says, recovery cannot prevail when the inflation rate is at least three times that of South Africa's major trading partners and heading "inexorably" upwards. "There are few grounds for optimism," the editorial says and notes that the finance minister says South Africans should count their blessings for the healthy trade balance and the improved agricultural outlook. But "the fingers of one hand are probably enough on which to do so," the editorial concludes.

Article on Conciliation Talks

An editorial page article by Ken Owen says that those who have long suffered the miseries of apartheid are now suffering the miseries of the campaign to overthrow apartheid, and the new miseries "are likely to be greater than the old." The article urges the "usual procession of American politicians and European wise men" to devise a program, as a complement to the international pressures on the government, to pressure those black leaders who are now acting as "surrogate" spokesmen for the black communities to sit down with the government — "without an agenda and without prescribing who may or may not have a seat at the table" — to discuss how conditions for negotiation might be created.

Interview with Gencor Boss

On the editorial page, *BUSINESS DAY* carries an interview with Gencor Executive Mining Director Johan Fritz in which he denies that Gencor is guilty of a "despicable manner" in dealing with workers' grievances and says Gencor "welcomes unions as a means of improving communication with workers." He says strike action will not "consistently result" in dismissals and notes that the problem at the Impala plantinum mine was one of "definite intimidation," not worker militance.

Lack of Jobs

In an article on page 5, the paper says new graduates are "struggling" to find jobs. Particularly hard hit are arts and commerce graduates. It quotes one university official as saying graduates are inquiring about post-graduate studies simply because they cannot find jobs. The article says engineers are still in demand.

Boycott Successful

Johannebsurg *SOWETAN* in English for 9 January reports on page 2 that organizers of the consumer boycott in Krugersdrop have claimed that is is 100 percent successful and that it will continue until demands are met. One of the demands is that Winnie Mandela be allowed to stay at her Soweto home. The boycott of white-owned shops along Kagiso's boundaries and in Krugersdorp started about 3 weeks ago.

Lesotho Border Issue

The Sowetan says in an editorial on page 4 that it does not support violence against any South African — white or black — but it finds the revenge tactics the government uses against its neighbors "reprehensible." Those towns that do business with Lesotho Nationals are becoming ghost towns, the editorial says, and it has become a matter of cutting the nose off to spite the

face. How can the government speak of security when it is a "threat" to hundreds of foreigners living on the borders of South Africa? If Botswana is attacked, the editorial concludes, South Africa will "justifiably" be made the "whipping boy."

CITIZEN on Tutu

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 January comments in an editorial on page 6 about Bishop Tutu's remarks in the United States on sanctions and says those members of his congregation who are against disinvestment and sanctions should tell the bishop "in no uncertain terms" what they think of him. The editorials calls it a "shame and disgrace" that "instead of preaching peace and good will, he preaches dissent and issues ultimatums." Noting that Bishop Tutu has in the past said he could land up in prison for advocating economic sanctions, the editorial says that "if he courts martyrdom, the authorities should oblige." Meanwhile, the editorial concludes, members of his diocese might ask what sanctions they can take against the bishop.

Interview With UWC Rector

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 9 January reports on page 4 that the acting rector of the University of the Western Cape [UWC] Prof Jaap Durand, told the paper in an interview the institution was going through its own crucible and was experiencing the throes of preparing itself for the "new South Africa which is coming, and an unpleasant surprise awaits those who live in the dreamworld of white security and look askance at the unrest at the university." Prof Durand told the paper that it would be unrealistic to expect that the institution would be unaffected by the disturbances in the region. "A peaceful UWC in the current tense and even violent situation in the Western Cape would indicate that something was seriously wrong at the university. It would indicate that the institution was a foreign island in its community and formed part of the old, archaic South Africa which is in the process of passing, never to return," he said.

BEELD on Zambia, Minings

In an editorial titled "Be Careful!", *BEELD* says on page 10 an accusing finger is beginning to point at Zambia following the recent landmine and bomb disasters in South Africa, because the ANC has an office in Lusaka where the planning of terrorist attacks on the republic apparently takes place. The case against that country is aggravated if it is being used as a weapons arsenal against the south. "And yet President Kaunda wants to pose as the great peace disciple of southern Africa. He was the host for the meeting between the ANC and South African businessmen, has met heads of state from this country and the miseries of the subcontinent have caused him to shed tears." The editorial questions whether President Kaunda has played a peaceful role in the region with his interference in the affairs of the neighboring countries, and concludes: "Perhaps it is time to warn the so-called disciple of peace: He is going to get hurt if he becomes the support of an attempt at war, that's for sure!"

Editorial on Minerals

In a second editorial, the paper says that the West is playing a dangerous game in light of its dependence on this country's minerals. This, it says, has now been proven with the possibility that the supply of South African platinum may be disrupted, because the price of the minerals has suddenly soared on world markets. Citing the fact that the republic produces about 70 percent of the world's platinum, it says the country's output of other strategic minerals also shows the dependence of other nations on South Africa, and concludes: "Naturally, these minerals are only of value to South Africa while it is exporting them, and it would be foolish to use the West's dependence as a weapon. Nevertheless, it is good that those countries realise that one cannot write off South Africa with an attitude of being able to drink from another fountain."

UK Attitude on Terrorists

In its third editorial, the paper says while landmines and terrorist bombs are ripping civilians to pieces and even shedding the blood of infants, Britain is in the forefront of the international chorus warning the republic against touching the terrorists in Botswana. "Britain and other countries forget that when their nationals' interests are threatened, they claim for themselves the right to hit back hard, as the British did not so long ago in the Falklands war." South Africa, it says, also claims for itself the right to defend its citizens and soil.

Port Shepstone Business Protest

The Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 8 January reports on page 6 that businessmen of all races in Port Shepstone on the Natal south coast are to hold a meeting in protest at the refusal of the town council to open the business area to all groups. The council, says the report, turned down an invitation to attend the meeting. A spokesman for the meeting's organizers said after the meeting that a petition will be drawn up urging the opening of the business districts as soon as possible.

Editorial on Congressional Visit

In its editorial, the same paper says the six American congressmen must not blame this country for questioning their ability to approach our country and its problems objectively. "The American solutions — Iran, Rhodesia, Vietnam, and even Angola — do not exactly engender confidence in that country's suitability as world policeman. We do not think the present American visitors or the groups of pilgrims who will follow them can bring us a solution to our affairs." The paper says these people are only coming here for their own self-interest and that of their parties. It says the security forces should be prepared for attempts by radicals to demonstrate to the visitors the so-called real situation in the country. However, the editorial says, one should not ignore the opportunity presented to the country by this visit. "The Gray group and others will speak with the state president and other government leaders. And, more important, these visits stem from a hitherto unknown interest in South Africa. We must not leave this interest to be exploited only by our enemies. We must also make use of it."